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PERLE'S CALL FOR ABOLISHING ICBM'S ANALYZED

LD202013 Moscow TASS in English 1932 GMT 20 Nov 86

["Vain Hopes, Mr Perle" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 20 TASS -- TASS military writer Vladimir Chernyshev:

U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle is now fiercely advocating the idea that the USSR and the USA should abolish ballistic missiles (ground- and submarine-launched ICBM's) while preserving the third component of the strategic triad, heavy bombers and cruise missiles carried by them. We would tell Mr. Perle right away: This approach cannot be considered even by way of discussion and he is just wasting breath. I must explain why the answer is so unequivocal.

To begin with, Mr. Perle's fuss is a component of Washington's current campaign directed at cancelling the positive achievements of Reykjavik, namely, the accord on the elimination of strategic offensive weapons and even nuclear arms as a whole, endorsed by the U.S. President.

Why is the Pentagon official then advocating the abolition of ballistic missiles? Hasn't that figure, known all over the world for his far from peaceable views, changed his spots? Far from it. He merely hopes that in this way the United States will achieve military-strategic superiority.

First, while there is parity between the strategic forces of the USSR and the USA, the United States has substantial superiority in heavy bombers (517 versus 156) due to differences between the Soviet and American triads. U.S. Under Secretary of Defense Fred Ikle has admitted that if both sides abolish their ballistic missiles, the United States will be left in a slightly better situation than the USSR.

Having obliterated the backbone of its strategic potential, intercontinental ballistic missiles, the Soviet Union would have to build a large number of new heavy bombers to catch up with the United States and restore parity.

Second, Soviet territory is facing the additional threat of 560 nuclear-capable planes based on 14 U.S. aircraft carriers, and also of hundreds of U.S. planes with nuclear weapons deployed in the immediate proximity of the borders of the USSR and its allies. It is that threat that Mr. Perle would like to preserve.

Third -- and Mr. Perle is quite frank about it -- the Pentagon hopes that new technology will enable planes and missiles to penetrate the Soviet ABM defenses.

The Soviet Union will never foresake its security interests and all the hopes of Mr. Perle and his like in this respect are absolutely futile. As for the assistant defense secretary himself, he is merely displaying to the world anew his true goals and showing that he is one of those who are still dreaming about U.S. military superiority and relying on nuclear arms.

KYUCHARYANTS REVIEWS BOOK ON RESPONSE TO SDI

PM191325 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English no. 46, 16 Nov 86 p 7

[Vladimir Kyucharyants article: "Space Mirage: View from the Earth. Is the SDI 'Shield' Really Impenetrable?"; capitalized passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] It took seven [as published] days, according to the Bible, to create the world. It is absolutely unknown when this happened.

It took just one day to create a myth. And this date is known perfectly well -- March 23, 1983 -- when the US President announced the Star Wars programme. And since that day the world is being dragged into a new epoch -- that of the Great Myth of SDI -- an impenetrable space shield called upon to safeguard America against Russian missiles, and the whole of humankind -- against the nuclear threat. The space-based antiballistic-missile system -- "an ideal technical solution" -- in Reagan's words, will contribute in the best possible way to terminating the arms race and even to nuclear disarmament.

However, the result of the meeting in Iceland has shown that in reality Washington has alloted an opposite role to SDI -- that of a barrier on the road to disarmament. As to the theory about the SDI being an "impenetrable" shield, that has already been disproved by specialists who have taken a more close look at it.

If SDI Were a Soviet Idea...[subhead]

After Reykjavik it has become clear that the USSR and the USA can reach agreement on the most complicated questions of disarmament. The package of Soviet proposals, no matter how the West may try to interpret it now, offers a realistic way towards a nuclear-free future. Instead of an "ideal technical solution" with incalculable question marks, a political solution is proposed: not to wait, banking on SDI and Counter-SDI, till the end of the century.

Or in general, waiting till the End.

Scientists in both the USA and the USSR, as in many other countries, having studied the contents of the programme for "strategic defence", have arrived at this basic conclusion: the attempt to translate SDI into reality will considerably multiply the danger of nuclear conflict. In particular, this point of view is thoroughly substantiated in a book recently published by the Committee of Soviet Scientists in Defence of Peace, Against the Nuclear Threat and entitled "Space Weapons: A Security Dilemma."

The Pharisaism of the White House's assurances about the peace-making mission of a space-based ABM system becomes obvious if one asks a question: What would they say in America if the SDI were a Soviet invention?

On this sore Caspar Weinberger said without beating about the bush that he could not imagine a more destabilizing factor for the world than the Soviet having mastered a perfect and dependable defence against ballistic missiles before America.

This admission by the US secretary of defense about the destabilizing and destructive nature of the influence of space weapons on the international climate needs no comment. However, comment is needed in relation to the myth itself about the "impenetrability" of the "space shield".

What Is an "Asymmetrical Reply"? [subhead]

Why do we say that Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative destabilizes the world situation and creates a fundamentally new strategic situation?

First and foremost, because, while not providing an absolutely reliable defence against a massive first strike (according to the most optimistic assessments of experts who support SDI, the reliability of the space-based ABM system does not rise above 80-90 per cent), this system can produce the most dangerous/ILLUSION ABOUT A RETALIATORY STRIKE. AND HENCE AN ILLUSION ABOUT DELIVERING THE FIRST STRIKE WITH IMPUNITY/.

Therein lies the provocative substance of the offensive Strategic Defense Initiative, undermining an already precarious world balancing over a precipice and leading into a world of catastrophic fortuities and unpredictability.

Does all of this mean that we are scared by SDI? Mikhail Gorbachev put it unambiguously in Reykjavik: There will be an answer to SDI - asymmetrical, but it will be given. Moreover, we shall not have to sacrifice much.

In the book "Space Weapons: A Security Dilemma," edited by USSR Academy of Sciences, Academician R. Sagdeyev, director of the Institute of Space Research, and Professor A. Koboshin, deputy director of the Institute of the USA and Canada, one of the key chapters is devoted to the choice of optimal variants of a response to the deployment of a space antiballistic-missile defence system by the United States.

The book stresses that the principal task of the necessary countermeasures or measures of counteraction to space strike weapons is to preserve, /UNDER ANY/ variant of nuclear attack, the ability to deliver upon the aggressor /UNACCEPTABLE DAMAGE IN A RETALIATORY STRIKE./

What are these likely counter-measures and means of counteraction?

In the opinion of experts from the Committee of Soviet Scientists, the most vulnerable elements of SDI are the following:

Space communications which can be disrupted, blocked or even totally disabled.

Combat control systems, where the main targets are the central control computers, which will be deployed in a limited quantity owing to their complexity and high cost;

Different energy fuels and energy systems (nuclear power plants, explosives, fuel and combustibles).

In the character of their effect the return measures taken to neutralize the multilayer system of space anti-ballistic-missile defence may be/PASSIVE/ or /ACTIVE./ Moreover, they are easily realizable, relatively cheap and highly effective.

What are the measures included, for instance, in the category of passive ones?

As we all know, one of the cardinal ideas of an echeloned space defence is the destruction of intercontinental ballistic missiles (IBM) on the active leg of their flight. Immediately after re-entry from the atmosphere the missile is hit with a chemical or X-ray laser mounted on a space platform. However, calculations indicate that the /SURVIVABILITY OF IBMS CAN BE CONSIDERABLY ENHANCED by REDUCING THE DURATION OF the ACTIVE LEG OF THEIR FLIGHT TRAJECTORY./ According to experts' opinion, it can be compressed into 40 seconds and completed at altitudes not exceeding 80 km. This will create additional difficulties for the detection, tracking and guidance systems and, naturally, lower the effectiveness of SDI.

All other methods of opposition to the ABM system on the active trajectory leg boil down to measures hampering the targeting of anti-missile means and to reinforcing the protection of the rocket body.

For instance, the laser's guidance system locates the missile's position relative to the flame of its engine by infrared radiation.

Consequently, it is not so difficult to "mislead" a laser by compounding its targeting capacity and fixation on the rocket body. It is enough to alter the configuration and intensity of the flame by adding different additives to the rocket propellant.

The methods of protecting missiles against laser beam are also numerous. It is possible for example, to reinforce the body with reflective or absorbing coatings or to impart to the missile rotary motion around its own longitudinal axis, which hampers fixation of the laser beam on one point of the body. It is possible to effect the launching of sham targets, and many other things. In short, enhancing the survivability of ballistic missiles on this leg will greatly compound their interception by space-based systems on all subsequent phases of their flight, where, incidentally, a whole spectrum of passive countermeasures is also possible.

For instance, in the event of a massive strike, the number of warheads and sham targets accompanying them may reach several tens of thousands. Such being the case, the detection system will be hopelessly mixed up and most warheads, which can be manoeuvrable and high-speed, will reach their targets.

One of the highly effective passive countermeasures, neutralizing the work of the sensors of the space antiballistic-missile system, is the use of various means for creating electronic jamming. In short, the spectrum of passive countermeasures alone is vary broad indeed.

Action Stations in Orbits - Excellent Targets [subhead]

The fundamental work by the scientists and experts from the Committee of Soviet Scientists is also examining the active means for neutralizing and hitting a large-scale antiballistic-missile system.

Here are but some of them.

/VARIOUSLY-BASED SMALL MISSILES/ Their principal target can be a system of space action stations intended to hit strategic ballistic missiles.
/"SPACE MINES"/ - satellites put into orbits close to those of the enemy's action stations. Exploded on command from the Earth, they can simultaneously disable a great many stations.
/LAND-BASED HIGH-CAPACITY LASERS/ intended to suppress space-based action stations.
/"SPACE SHRAPNEL"/ - cloud of small objects moving at high speed in the orbits of action stations. This is a highly effective means of opposition because even a 30-gram particle of the "cloud", moving at a speed of 15 km/sec, can pierce an up to 15-cm-thick protective steel screen (or coating) around the station. This is not to mention such vulnerable spots of laser action stations as energy systems, fuel tanks and reflective mirrors.

Cheaper More Reliable More Stable [subhead]

Even a brief review of the possible means and methods for neutralizing and suppressing the pseudo-impenetrable "space shield" suggests an obvious conclusion: the opposing side should not necessarily set a task of totally destroying it. It is enough to weaken this antimissile defence by affecting its more vulnerable elements to preserve the power of a /RETALIATORY/ strike which is unacceptable for the enemy. The structure of antimissile defences in space is seen by SDI advocates as sufficiently stable because they proceed from the false premise about the independent functioning of the layers comprising the space antimissile complex and fail to take into account the entire diversity of possible countermeasures. In reality, however, the different layers of the space ABM system are interdependent at least because they draw on the common system of battle control. This is what constitutes the SDI programme's "Achilles' heel" and, by affecting it, it is possible to drastically lower the effectiveness of the system as a whole.

The conclusion is unambiguous: the combinations of active and passive means of opposition virtually offset the danger of military-strategic parity being upset by the deployment of SDI. And this "asymmetrical reply" is considerably cheaper - a mere several per cent of the cost of a large-scale ABM system with space-based elements. Moreover, the means of opposition are considerably less vulnerable in their totality and by far more stable and reliable than SDI.

The aggressive nature of the illusory space shield is now clear to practically everyone: it is a desire to achieve military superiority, an intention to ensure one's own security. Lastly, what is it if not an attempt to somehow find the means of fighting nuclear war and winning it?

So that all of the President's assurances that the SDI is called upon to do away with the nuclear threat are nonsense!

VELIKHOV INTERVIEWED BY DIE ZEIT ON SDI

DW201421 Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 21 Nov 86 p 5

[Interview with Yuriy Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, by correspondents Christoph Bertram and Christian Schmidt-Haeuer; date and place not given]

[Text] DIE ZEIT: What is the real concern of the Soviet Union about SDI?

Velikhov: First: We have no fear of SDI. However, we have serious apprehensions. Nuclear weapons have not become less dangerous -- to the contrary. Therefore, if we had the opportunity to build an effective defense system against missiles, we sould renounce it anyway, because it would lead to a new arms race in offensive weapons. We are not religiously motivated against any defense. We defend, for example, our missile silos. However, we differnetiate between means leading to a stabilization of nuclear parity and those leading to destabilization and an increase in tension.

DIE ZEIT: You gave us a very general answer to a very precise question. Does it mean that SDI basically does not seem to be a very dangerous development for you -- unpleasant, but not dangerous?

Velikhov: We do not consider SDI just a military program with a very far-reaching goal that will absorb many U.S. resources and that even finds support among U.S. allies. It is in fact a program for a new round in the arms race. Instead of disarmament we get a program for more armament, for global armament, and for global confrontation.

DIE ZEIT: Could you give a few examples?

Velikhov: Computers are being developed, infrared technology, radar technology, informatics, accuracy, miniaturization -- all developments leading to the creation of new compact warheads and higher accuracy of weapons systems. The new weapons could be deployed in orbits 100 km over the Soviet Union. We must consider that from such a platform the United States could make a conventional, non-nuclear first strike against the strategic weapons systems of the Soviet Union.

When the U.S. President says that SDI must work even with no nuclear weapons, it means a global system capable of hitting any object in the air, at sea, on land, or in space.

DIE ZEIT: How would you stop that development? What is the Soviet position on the necessary limitations of the U.S. SDI program? Several statements have been made: It was said in Reykjavik that only laboratory tests would be permitted. In the meantime, we hear from Soviet experts that only testing in space would be prohibited.

Velikhov: In order to understand the Soviet position, one must read the ABM Treaty on missile defense. Our conflict with the Americans arises from the fact that the U.S. side maintains that the treaty prohibits only the testing of space defense parts and systems that existed at the time the treaty was signed. We maintain -- together with American jurists, the negotiatiors of both sides, and the deputies who ratified the treaty at that time -- that the ban involves the whole technology: what was developed to that time and that which could still be developed.

DIE ZEIT: However, the treaty does not say that testing is permitted in the laboratory only. Are you not demanding stronger limitations than currently invisaged in the ABM Treaty?

Velikhov: No, to the contrary. We are prepared to define what laboratory research is. At one time our position was -- and it was correct in doing justice to the spirit of the treaty -- to renounce the entire development of missile defense in space. However, we realize now that it is difficult to convince our American partners of that. Therefore, we have been obliging them.

DIE ZEIT: Are you prepared to permit more than just laboratory tests? Can you foresee an agreement in which tests in the atmosphere will be permitted within limits?

Velikhov: We must sit down and stipulate two things: First, in what fields, in what spheres, and with what means tests can be made. Second, it must be defined what are parts of systems according to the ABM Treaty. We are prepared to negotiate on any kind of system.

Experts at the U.S. research laboratories themselves say that there is 10 years of laboratory work to do. Actually, there are no problems there. Therefore, I believe that the U.S. President did not have a reason in Reykjavik -- for technical or military reasons -- to reject our proposal. The proposals fully permit him to do what he actually wants to do.

DIE ZEIT: Professor Velikhov, what connection do your efforts to limit SDI tests in the framework of the ABM Treaty have with your proposal to halt nuclear tests?

Velikhov: There are certain things that overlap, yet they are two different things. First of all, the Soviet proposal is not aimed at a moratorium. for more than a year, we have had a unilateral moratorium. In Reykjavik we suggested to the United States immediately to resume negotiations on a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty. We also agree to provisional steps. However, we are not asking the United States now to agree to an immediate test ban because we understand that it is not now possible for the administration. However, we did request that negotiations be resumed on discontinuing nuclear tests. Of course, we understand that to a certain extent that will also have an effect on SDI, ot the extent that nuclear defense technology is involved. the U.S. Administration is contradicting itself to say on the one hand that SDI is a purely non-nuclear initiative, but on the other that it is also a nuclear initiative.

DIE ZEIT: The Soviet Union has committed itself unilaterally to observe the test moratorium until 31 December 1986. Do you consider it probable that this period will be extended?

Velikhov: That depends on many international factors. Of course, I cannot speak on behalf of the government. As a scientist I would think that the moratorium should probably be continued. We have noted that public opinion in the West is not yet ready. But you must understand that it is no easy decision.

DIE ZEIT: One of the Soviet leadership's principle programs is to push the country's computerization. Is SDI not also a welcome challenge for the Soviet Union to make intensified efforts at computerization and modernization?

Velikhov: We are a planning society. When we have a clear goal, we do not have to scratch our left ear with our right hand. We prefer the direct way. If we need computerization, we effect it. I must also tell you that the argument that the development of modern technology in the West is only possible through highly sophisticated weapons is wrong.

COMMUNIQUE ON CEMA CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW

LD200012 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1635 GMT 19 Nov 86

["Communique on International CEMA Conference" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 19 Nov (TASS) -- An international conference entitled "New Tasks and Problems of Cooperation Between the CEMA Member Countries in the Light of the Decisions of the Congress of the Fraternal Parties" has taken place in Moscow.

At the conference, which was organized by the International Institute of the Economic Problems of the World Socialist System, the Economics of the World Socialist Systems Institute and the problems commission of multilateral cooperation between the academies of science of the socialist countries "the world socialist system," there was a discussion of topical problems of the intensification of the economies of the countries of the socialist community on the basis of the acceleration of scientific-technical progress and questions of the further improvement of international socialist production relations, as well as prospects for coordinated interaction between the CEMA member countries in solving major economic problems in the light of the directives of the CEMA member countries' top-level economic conference.

An important part of the international conference was taken up by an examination of questions of the implementation of the integrated program of scientific-technical progress by the CEMA member countries and its role in the development of the international socialist distribution of labor. The participants in the conference paid considerable attention to an analysis and generalization of the collective experience of socialist construction which has been accumulated by the CEMA countries during the transition period toward a new type of socialist expanded reproduction [rasshirennoye vosproizvodstvo] and the improvement of the economic mechanism. Certain topical problems of the state of and prospects for the development of relations between the CEMA member countries and third countries were also examined.

The international conference was held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and scientific quest and demonstrated the desire of the CEMA member countries to increase their creative contribution to solving topical problems of the improvement and development of all-round economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the CEMA member countries and the implementation of the tasks arising from the results of the examination at the working meeting of the leaders of the fraternal parties of the CEMA member countries (November 1986), of questions of the further deepening of relations in the economic sphere, and the use of new, more progressive forms of economic and scientific-technical interaction in the interests of accelerating the socioeconomic development of the of the fraternal parties and raising the well-being of their peoples.

PACT WORKING GROUP DEBATES MBFR IN SOFIA

LD191904 Moscow TASS in English 1837 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Sofia November 19 TASS -- A meeting of the working group of experts of the Warsaw Treaty member countries on the reduction of the armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe was held here on November 18.

The meeting discussed various aspects of the implementation of the program of the reduction of the armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe set forth in the Budapest appeal of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member countries to the NATO countries and to all the countries of Europe.

AMBASSADOR KASHLEV SPEAKS AT CSCE MEETING

LD201717 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Vienna November 20 TASS -- Participants in the all-European meeting held here discussed today the results of the measures taken within the framework of the Helsinki process after a similar meeting in Madrid in 1983. Since that time the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe was held, as well as the conference of experts in Athens on a peaceful settlement of disputes, the seminar in Venice on economic, scientific and cultural cooperation in the Mediterranean region, the conference of human rights experts in Ottawa, the cultural forum in Budapest and the Berne conference on contacts between people. The reports were submitted by delegations of the countries where those events were held.

Ambassador Yuriy Kashlev, head of the Soviet delegation, positively assessed those meetings in his speech. Each of them constituted an important stage in the development of the Helsinki accords. Although some of them, for example, the Bern conference, ended without the adoption of final documents through no fault of the socialist countries, they promoted the mapping out of the ways of continuing the all-European process.

The Soviet representative devoted special attention to the results of the Stockholm conference which became a major step towards the lessening of tension and the improvement of the world political climate. The need was pointed out for the work at the Vienna meeting to follow the path paved by the Stockholm conference. "Stockholm-1, which marked the emergence of a new trend in the all-European process, should lead to Stockholm-2 -- to measures of real disarmament in Europe", Yuriy Kashlev said.

Interviewed on Human Rights

AU202055 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Interview given by Ambassador Yuriy Kashlev, head of the Soviet delegation to the CSCE conference in Vienna, to Austrian radio correspondent Otto Hoermann in Vienna, date not given -- recorded in Russian fading into German translation]

[Text] [Hoermann] The Western countries mostly focus the attention on the third basket of the Helsinki document while the Soviet Union wishes a balanced treatment of all three baskets. From your viewpoint, how do you want to solve this problem?

[Kashlev] This is correct. Almost all delegations are referring to the need for a balanced treatment of all three baskets. Actually, however, some delegations are only talking about the third basket or, to put it more accurately, the exit of citizens from socialist countries, the so-called violations of human rights in our countries. We do not object to such discussions. We are not afraid of them. But one must not forget the name of this conference, that is, Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

[Hoermann] How do you want to solve this problem, these differences of opinion?

[Kashlev] Well, life itself will solve this problem. The agenda of the Vienna conference envisages that even those delegations that do not like to discuss military problems won't be able to avoid them because we must determine the mandate for the continuation of the Stockholm conference.

[Hoermann] Ambassador Kashlev, you are the head of a newly former department in the Soviet Foreign Ministry, a department that will also deal with humanitarian problems. On the other hand, Foreign Minister Shevardnadze proposed the holding of a conference on humanitarian and similiar problems in Moscow. I have the impression that the Soviet Union is now acting much more offensively in human rights questions that it did earlier. Formerly it was always pointed out that all this constitutes an interference in internal affairs. I note a certain change in Soviet policy.

[Kashlev] Yes, far-reaching processes of democratization and opening up are now taking place in the Soviet Union, processes of expanding human rights. We have elevated humanitarian cooperation to a foundation of our foreign policy on the international level. We are ready for such cooperation in the field of human rights, and in a wide sense of the word at that. These include personal, political, social and economic rights. It is in this spirit that we indeed take up a more active stand. We also want to improve in our country, and some things in the West -- I am thinking in this context of the problem of unemployment, the professional ban [Berufsverbot], these are after all also human rights. We admit self-critically that some things in our country must improve. As far as Foreign Minister Shevardnadze's for a conference on humanitarian problems in Moscow is concerned, I would like to point out that it is a very important proposal. We are taking the problem very seriously.

SOVIET CITIZENS PERMITTED TO LEAVE COUNTRY

AU210801 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] At the Vienna CSCE follow-up meeting there has been a first success in the humanitarian area. The Soviet delegation head announced that during the 2 weeks since the beginning of the conference 98 Soviet citizens have received exit visas. Another 300 people have received permission to visit relatives in the West for a limited period of time.

MOSCOW TV DISCUSSES STEALTH, B-1 BOMBERS

LD201856 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 20 Nov 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Kudrin]

[Text] Militarism, which draws off funds from the social development of mankind, has become the biggest scandal of our times. This was said by John Kenneth Galbraith, the eminent American economist, honorary professor Harvard University, the other day at a press conference at the UN headquarters. He was addressing a special parliamentary forum that was being held at the United Nations. The participants in the forum did not have to go far for examples. The United States today is simply unthinkable without militarism and the arms race.

Here you see one of the 19 latest strategic B-1 bombers, which are taking turns in carrying out combat duty at bases in Texas and California. They call this aircraft the most complex and most expensive of all that have been developed. [video shows U.S. television film of this aircraft in flight] According to the plans of the Pentagon strategists, it is designed to strike deep into Soviet territory. Do you know how much each such combat aircraft costs the U.S. taxpayer? -- $265 million.

However, the first hundred bombers that were ordered had hardly even been equipped with arms than someone in the military department started to express dissatisfaction regarding their tactical-technical data. What had suddenly happened? The fact is that the Northrop Corporation, a rival of the Rockwell International company which produces the B-1, is working on developing the latest Stealth ultra-secret strategic bomber, and wants to get hold of it. The best way of getting the construction program of the 132 stealth aircraft is to sow doubts about the type of bomber that had previously been developed. [video shows the B-1 in flight, its instrument panel and radar, of B-1 in hangar, and also still photograph]

The U.S. Air Force is interested in creating the impression that it is the Stealth bomber, and not the B-1, that they urgently need. That is, by all accounts, they are requiring further billions of dollars from Congress for the development of the latest strategic nuclear weapons delivery systems.

GERASIMOV COUNTERS REAGAN, SHULTZ AT BRIEFING

LD201548 Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 20 TASS -- Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has described the recent speech of the U.S. secretary of State George Shultz as a "complete revision" of the Reykjavik and Geneva ideas.

"Mr. Shultz offered his own version of what had taken place in Reykjavik. He made no mention of the fact that the U.S. President had agreed with the proposal of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to scrap all the strategic offensive forces. This agreement was actually taken back after the Reykjavik meeting", the spokesman of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs pointed out at a press conference here today.

Touching upon the recent speech of U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Washington, Gennadiy Gerasimov pointed out that the President's reasoning about human values and freedoms was full of distortions and tendentiousness, because it was outside basic ethics. One can only regret that the leader of the great power resorts to vulgar rhetoric and nasty words.

He said that the President had come up with this emphatically anti-Soviet speech precisely at this time because he had intended to distract the attention of the public from the failure at the elections and the scandal over U.S. arms deliveries to Iran, as well as to play up to the ultra-right-wing forces in the country. The President's statements on the striving for nuclear disarmament and his allegiance to Reykjavik remain nothing but words. In this connection the spokesman of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs recalled that in the first committee of the U.N. General Assembly the U.S. delegation had supported less than half of the resolutions adopted by it.

Gennadiy Gerasimov called the attention of journalists to the address to parliaments and peoples of the world adopted Wednesday by the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. He said: "The awareness of the community of historic destinies of all the countries and nations brings about the need for joint actions for the sake of warding off the menace of a nuclear war. Soviet proposals on nuclear disarmament set forth in the appeal are based on what was achieved in Reykjavik."

Further Report

LD201926 Moscow World Service in English 1810 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] The head of the Information Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, Gennadiy Gerasimov, has given a briefing for members of the press here in Moscow. He drew attention to the importance of the appeal adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet in which it called on parliaments and nations of the world to act resolutely in favor of a transition in practical terms to building a nuclear-free world and creating reliable security in equal measures for all nations.

Gennadiy Gerasimov said that the Soviet Union is aware of the community of the historic destinies of all countries and peoples in the face of the nuclear threat. The awareness of the fact that we all are in nuclear jeopardy dictates the need for joint action to remove the nuclear threat. Our parliament believes, Gennadiy Gerasimov said, that no government or parliament can evade the responsibility. The spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry noted the special danger posed by the American SDI program to take the arms race to outer space. The arrival of space weapons, he said, would dash every political chance to control the course of events. A technical malfunction or error in a computer may cause terrible calamity. As Gennadiy Gerasimov put it, when politicians meet each other in heaven after a nuclear catastrophe, any dispute between them as to whose computer was faulty will be beside the point.

Gennadiy Gerasimov said that the Soviet Union believes that in this nuclear and space day and age national security cannot be ensured by means of any military technology. It can be ensured by political methods and negotiations only. The United States and the West are committed to a different philosophy, according to which if one wants peace one must prepare for war.

The Soviet Union intends to proceed in future from the agreements reached at Reykjavik. The United States rejects these agreements.

The U.S. secretary of state, George Shultz, has declared that peace can only be maintained through force and that the nuclear deterrent must remain there for an indefinite period. He also proposed, contrary to the agreements reached at Reykjavik, that a certain number of ballistic missiles should remain there as a sort of insurance. The question is, Gennadiy Gerasimov went on to say, why the United States is saying now that it is committed to what was achieved at Reykjavik. What is that deception for? Why can't the United States make a clean breast of it? Why can't it acknowledge that Reykjavik has been forgotten and that it was no more than America's deviation towards common sense and that now everything is back to square one in the United States, rolling as it did before along the track of the arms race and anti-Sovietism?

Gennadiy Gerasimov gave the following example: At the current session of the United Nations General Assembly the First Committee adopted 67 draft resolutions on disarmament. More than half of those were not backed by the United States. Washington voted against the resolution on preventing a nuclear war, halting nuclear tests and preventing the militarization of outer space.

Answering a question about the forthcoming visit to India by the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, the spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry has this to say: We attach great importance to Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to India. There can be no doubt at all that the visit will go ahead in a spirit of the idea to strengthen security in Asia and the Pacific. My opinion is, Gennadiy Gerasimov said, that it will be of great interest from the point of view of political news.

ARBATOV REBUTTAL TO 18 NOV REAGAN SPEECH

PM201820 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 86 First Edition p 4

[Article by Academician G. Arbatov: "Not Just for the Sake of It. On R. Reagan's Speech"]

[Text] U.S. President R. Reagan recently delivered an anti-Soviet speech at the "Ethics and Public Policy Center." A speech which in some respects beats previous records for the enmity toward our country characteristic of R. Reagan. A bellicose speech exhorting a "crusade" and constituting a direct call to arms. A speech, moreover, which is inflammatory in the most direct sense of the word: The President talks constantly about the need to light something in order to dispel the gloom emanating from the "power of darkness" [nechistaya sila] he is exposing (that is, us) -- at least a candle, even better a torch, or maybe even a world conflagration.

The main theme of the speech is established in the first paragraph. It recalls the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Hungary in 1956. It says that the United States behaved incorrectly at that time. It should not have "stood by, hands folded," the President preaches. The sinister point of these historical reminiscences in obvious to those even slightly familiar with U.S. political history. There was a sharp polemic raging in the United States at that time. Some considered that it has been irresponsible to spend months inciting the counterrevolutionaries to revolt, creating in them the illusion that the United States would embark on direct military interference. Others branded President D. Eisenhower for not embarking on such interference, for not starting a war.

To aviod leaving any misunderstanding about what he is driving at R. Reagan swears to continue the armed interference in Afghanistan, Angola, and Nicaragua. He even promises to interfere in the Soviet Union's internal affairs. [paragraph continues]

As an example and model of American policy he cites bloodied El Salvador and violated Grenada.

No matter how you look at it there is only one way to interpret all this: U.S. policy is reverting not to 1956 but to 1918, when American troops participated in the ignominiously failed intervention in Soviet Russia. Fortunately for both ourselves and the United States those were prenuclear times.

Reading all this -- of course -- gives scant satisfaction. But this is what is interesting. You read and involuntarily think: We are being intimidated but it does not scare us, not only because people have already tried to intimidate us in the past -- including R. Reagan. We have gotten used to it, so to speak, because we are more confident than ever before in ourselves, our strength [sily], and our future. We do not shrink in the face of either threats or crude abuse.

The point lies elsewhere. It is all too obvious that the President is attempting to use thunderbolts of Biblical wrath first and foremost to embolden himself and his supporters, and at the same time to distract the attention of the public at large from the serious problems which have befallen the administration.

These problems have occurred in several spheres at once. In foreign policy there is above all Reykjavik. It really was a moment of truth and, as it turned out, was for that reason extremely uncomfortable for the administration as it revealed the yawning gulf between its fine words and its unseemly deeds. For 5 weeks there were attempts to build shaky bridges across that gulf. It confused others and itself, was evasive, and lied. Now, apparently, it has come to the conclusion that none of these attempts will work, that it must all be given up as a lost cause by simply erasing and nullifying the accords that were reached, and in an extremely crude form, judging by President Reagan's speech.

You do not need to be a seer to understand the reasons for this provocative behavior. They want to goad us into breaking off dialogue ourselves and burying the talks which have become a burden for them.

But in recent years the Soviet Union has learned a few things. There is no doubt that the U.S. Administration will not succeed in provoking M.S. Gorbachev or the Soviet leadership. The administration has failed to provoke not only the politicians, but even the people who write about it -- in particular the author of these lines, although, to be honest, I was very tempted to be franker in my words.

It is not just a question of Reykjavik, however. The administration now has other problems.

It lied scandalously in mounting the campaign of disinformation about Libya. Then CIA agent Hasenfus was captured in Nicaragua and "blabbed." That was followed by the even more troublesome affair with Iran -- a truly cinematographic story worthy of the Hollywood B-movies in which R. Reagan played the hero for many years. A story of secret arms supplies, secretly renamed ships, false passports and disguises, the conflicting evidence of incompetent officials, and by all accounts many other adventures which we shall probably learn about soon.

Add to that the election defeat, which won the Democratic opposition a majority in both houses of Congress. That clearly worries the President very much -- after all, his last 2 years in office promise to be difficult anyway. [paragraph continues]

It is not without reason that those years are called a "lame duck period" -- when authority and power wither away, supporters desert, and opponents become bolder. That is probably why the speech contains a very transparent hint or rather a threat aimed at the Democrats. Disagreement with the President means support for Moscow and the communists, and thus means treachery. The old McCarthyite ploy! A ploy used more than once by the Reagan administration, including at the recent elections, when there was an attempt to blackmail the voters by saying that anyone who is against the Republicans is for Gorbachev. But it was to no avail. They still voted against Reagan (it is a different matter that they did not vote for Gorbachev, of course, these were domestic American affairs that were being settled). As for the future -- we shall see.

The administration is confronted with other complications, perhaps not so obvious, but ultimately more serious. The stormclouds are gathering in the economy. America is becoming the world's biggest debtor. It also has the world's biggest trade deficit. All this is to a large extent due to excessive military expenditure. Things are also going wrong in the scientific and technical sphere, although the President in his speech laid it on thick when describing the country's triumphs in that sphere. In fact, U.S. competitiveness is getting weaker every year in the "high technology" sphere (computers, instruments, communications facilities, aerospace industry products, and so forth). Whereas in 1980 the U.S. exports in that sphere exceeded imports by 27 billion dollars, last year the figure had fallen to 4 billion dollars. This year it will, alas, go into the red -- the value of U.S. high technology imports will exceed the value of exports by 2 billion dollars, again, it is believed, because of the militarization of the scientific and technical potential, which is bringing less and less economic benefit.

In short, things are going badly for President Reagan, unusually badly even -- for in recent years, it has to be said, he has been amazingly lucky.

This, I think, is the main explanation for the 18 November speech. He did not make the political and rhetorical shift just for the sake of it -- the administration was completely pinned down by circumstances largely of its own making.

But Washington is reluctant to admit this, so it decided to find a scapegoat. Given the political views of the current administration, it did not take long to find one. It is, of course, the Soviet Union. They tried to transfer the mounting discontent to it, to the "external enemy." Perhaps the real problems would be forgotten and it would be possible to take people back to the cartoon world of the "empire of good" which always conquers the "empire of evil."

The fine role of positive hero in this political cartoon was not envisaged for the President himself -- maybe he was not told this. All that R. Reagan said on 18 November creates the impression that he is reverting to his original occupation of provincial "ideologue" schooled in anticommunist falsifications and "quotations" drawn from who knows where (like the endlessly repeated "10 commandments of Nikolay Lenin," which were drawn from a pamphlet fabricated back in World War II by Goebbels' department).

I am not going to guess whether this cunning political ruse will work again, whether Americans will be fobbed off with pseudoproblems instead of real problems. Anything can happen in America. But even there everything runs its course eventually.

And I am not going to follow bad examples and interfere in U.S. internal affairs.

Reagan's speech is of interest to us inasmuch as it concerns us. The switch from talks to unbridled anti-Sovietism poses certain questions for the Soviet Union too. Above all there is the question of yet another deficiency of the United States, the deficiency of its basic reliability as a partner. In my view, we in Moscow must now seriously consider how we should view the U.S. President's word. In Reykjavik he all but sealed with his signature an accord on the complete elimination of nuclear arms. Yet just over a month later, he has not only renounced everything but has also proclaimed a "crusade" against the USSR, making an agreement dependent on changes in our country's domestic setup.

Which is the true, the real President Reagan? Who are we dealing with in reality? Is there such a reality at all? Or is there just a kaleidoscope of different roles adapted to transient changes in mood and the political weather? Is the President now capable of action [deyesposoben] at all? Or is someone else -- or even one person one moment, another the next, depending on circumstances -- using him as a mouthpiece?

Many people in Moscow, both ordinary people and, I believe, also the policymakers are asking themselves these and other questions at the moment. Doubts are multiplying. I am saying this without a shade of exultation or gloating, rather with sorrow. Because we are serious about our relations with the United States, we have always respected and continue to respect the Americans, the people of that complex and difficult, but great country.

Although it would not be the end of the world [khot ne soshelsya na ney svet klinom], we would nonetheless prefer our two countries, confronted as they are with such a multitude of difficult and dangerous problems, not to waste another 2 years until the next presidential elections, or allow these years to become years of a further exacerbation of tension.

In conclusion, since in this speech too the President could not get by without references to the faith and religious values here are two quotes from Holy Scripture, especially for him, giving chapter and verse.

First: "...For wide is the gate, and broad is the way, that leadeth to destruction...yet strait is the gate, and narrow is the way, which leadeth unto life." (Matthew 7: 13, 14).

And second: "Can two walk together, except they be agreed?" (Amos 3:3).

CRITICISM OF REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE CONTINUES

TASS: Attempted 'Whitewash'

LD201115 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0958 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Washington, 20 Nov (TASS) -- President Reagan has held a press conference in the White House which was almost entirely devoted to the issue of U.S. interference in the Iran-Iraq conflict by way of secret deliveries of American arms to Iran.

As has already been reported, the exposure of this deal in the press provoked the loudest political scandal in Washington for some years, gave rise to bitter friction between the Administration and Congress, and undermined the prestige of the U.S. Government abroad even more.

From the very first minutes of the press conference, a barrage of sharp questions descended on the President: "How, in your opinion, do things stand on confidence in your administration in the light of the deception of Congress and the public?" "When you introduced the embargo on arms to Iran, you publicly asked other countries, in particular the U.S. allies, to observe the ban. Yet at the same time you confidentially sanctioned a breach of this embargo by the United States. How can you justify such duplicity?" "The public opinion polls show that many Americans do not trust you. Confidence in you has been seriously undermined. Can you rebuild it?"

Reagan was forced to admit that his decision on covert arms supplies to Iran had "caused profound arguments". "Many people are in complete disagreement with what has been done," he said. "Even some of those who support our secret initiative consider that it was a mistake to send arms to Iran." At the same time, Reagan justified his decision to start the secret arms deliveries to Iran, bypassing public opinion and Congress. He explained this step as a desire to improve relations with Iran and restore her to the "community of countries recognizing their responsibility," to facilitate an end to the war between Iran and Iraq and to bring about the release of American hostages in Lebanon. "Our political aims have never raised any objections. Differences have been caused only by the ways and means of achieving them," he said.

Observers see these explanations as a clumsy attempt by the administration to justify the unceremonious interference in the internal affairs of sovereign countries by reference to "high, moral" motives. Indeed, how can one assert in all seriousness that deliveries of arms to one of the warring sides will help to put a halt to this bloody and protracted conflict? This is as if one were trying to putout a fire with gasoline. Behind the words about returning Iran to the "fold of democratic countries" is clearly a desire to change the internal situation in that country in such a way as to again turn it into a puppet of the United States, such as it had been under the Shah's regime. This, in particular, was alluded to by Reagan himself when, as an example of a "liberated country" he cited Grenada, occupied by the U.S. troops as a result of an armed aggression. He said that in Iran the U.S. "had to deal with" with "various groups, many of which are of the views that there will soon be a change of government." The President did not conceal that it was the administration's purpose "to enhance its prestige and influence." In other words, the U.S. President essentially proclaims the "right" to impose upon other countries and peoples political order to his liking; to change their governments as he himself sees fit. The White House and the CIA, judging by all, would wish to repeat the experience of overthrowing the Mossadeq government.

As regards the "freeing of the American hostages," as the press admits, Washington was guided in its actions above all by its own geostrategic objectives, rather than by their fate. This, in particular, was admitted by the main "hero" of the Iranian operation -- Robert McFarlane, the President's former national security aide, who was in Tehran on his secret mission.

In an attempt to whitewash his policy, Reagan has resorted to obvious deceit. He has understated the quantity of the arms supplied to Iran and asserted that the American deliveries supposedly do not upset the correlation of forces of the warring sides. The ground-to-ground missiles he made out to be 'shoulder-launched missiles,' and claimed that the U.S. government was not involved in the supply of arms to Iran by other countries, in particular by the United States' very close ally in the Middle East -- Israel. "We are aware that 1,000 antitank TOW guided missiles have been supplied by the United States. The United States condoned deliveries of arms by Israel and other countries. How can you say that this could not have changed the balance of military forces and that it did not represent a violation of the law which demands that in cases where secrecy must be observed due to national security considerations, the President should inform the Congress leaders?" -- this was a question put to him. The President rejected the obvious, even when words uttered by D. Regan, the head of the White House apparatus, were quoted to him. D. Regan officially acknowledged the fact of the American-Israeli cooperation in this affair. It was only after the press conference that the President was compelled to "correct" himself, having issued a statement for the press that admitted: "in our secret program connected with Iran, a third country participated."

Observers note that although President Reagan stated that he gave instructions to cease further military delivereies to Iran, he failed to announce the termination of the secret presidential directive in force, dating back to 17 January this year -- the directive that sanctioned the Iranian operation. In their view, this is an indication that the secret U.S. interference in Iran's affairs will continue.

Seyful-Mulyukov Commentary

LD202242 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 20 Nov 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video talk by Political Observer Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] President Reagan has held a press conference at the White House, devoted almost entirely to the question of U.S. interference in the Iran-Iraq conflict, by means of secret deliveries of U.S. arms to Iran. Over to our political observer Farid Seyful-Mulyukov:

[Seyful-Mulyukov] Hello, comrades. A couple of months ago, many Iranian viewers were surprised to see on their television screens the son of the deposed shah Reza Pahlavi. He promised his astonished countrymen: I will soon return. Only now has it been revealed that that short television broadcast to Iran had been organized by the CIA. It is not only, and not so much, the scions of the former dynasty of the Shahs that thirst to return to Iran, but above all, the neoglobalists in Washington. Unceremoniously explaining before the eyes of the whole world the motives for their disgraceful clandestine operations, President Reagan and his aides refer bluntly to Iran's strategic vlaue to the United States

Here is their main argument, by which they are trying to justify breaking their own laws and trampling on their own declarations about their uncompromising fight against terrorism: Supplying arms to Iran, they say at the White House, is already justified by the fact that it is situated between the Soviet Union and the Indian Ocean. In busying themselves with these shameful interigues over Iran, the Washington administrators are dividing the hide of a bear they haven't killed.

Ever since the arms deal was exposed, Iran has been raining curses on the United States, which the Iranians still regard as the arch fiend. But the White House no longer pays any attention either to the concentrated venom of militant fanaticism, or even to the fate of their hostages in the hands of the pro-Iranian groups in Lebanon.

Judging by what Reagan said at his last press conference, the administration intends to continue its secret operations in Iran. They have already led to an escalation of the Iran-Iraq war, in which the U.S. arms received by Tehran are reported to have been used. In turn, CBS television has reported that at the same time the White House has also given the go-ahead for U.S. military-industrial firms to sign contracts with Iraq: let them destroy each other in that monstrous and senseless conflict. Meanwhile, the United States will regroup its forces in the Near and Middle East, strengthen its contacts with various factions of the Iranian regime, and then, when the long-awaited moment comes, will fill the vacuum. This is just what has been admitted by Reagan's principal paratrooper in Iran, who has been there on a secret mission, McFarlane, a former Presidential national security adviser.

The Irangate scandal, as it's been called across the ocean, has to be seen in the context of the totality of U.S. policy in the Near East. Camp David split the Arab world and cast it into the abyss of internecine strife. Thanks to unlimited U.S. support, Israel has strengthened its military potential and is openly pursuing, together with the United States a policy of state terrorism against the Arab countries. Washington and its NATO allies have proclaimed a crusade against Syria and Libya. The conservative Arab leaders, who had placed too much reliance on assurances of the friendly guardianship and support of the White House, have now begun to speak timidly of U.S. perfidy.

Naive illusions! The U.S. neoglobalists are operating on the old principle of the colonizers that when it comes to the interests of the empire, principles and sympathies and antipathies recede into the background.

Kudrin: 'Obvious Deception'

LD201843 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 20 Nov 86

[From "The World Today" Program presented by Igor Kudrin]

[Text] "The World Today" Program presented by Igor Kudrin]

[Text] For the first time in the last 3 months U.S. President Reagan has held a press conference in the White House. It was almost totally devoted to the question of U.S. interference in the Iran-Iraq conflict by means of secret supplies of U.S. weapons to Iran. The exposure of this deal caused the noisies political scandal in recent years in Washington. U.S. prestige abroad has been even more undermined. The President will go sharply on the defensive, the press predicted. And, indeed, a hail of sharp questions rained down on Reagan from the very first moments. The President was forced to admit that the decision that he had made on the secret supplies of weapons to Iran had caused deep friction. Many people absolutely don't agree with what has been done, he said. Even some of those who support our secret initiative believe that sending weapons to Iran was a mistake. At the same time Reagan tried to justify his decision to go ahead with secret supplies of weapons, by-passing the public and Congress, and did so earnestly. He explained this step by a desire to improve relations with Iran and to bring it back into the community of responsible countries, as well as an attempt to end the Iran-Iraq war and to achieve the release of the American hostages in Lebanon.

Such explanations are being seen as a clumsy attempt to justify interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states by motives of high morality. In an attempt to somehow whitewash his policy, Reagan resorted to obvious deception. He understated the volume of the weapons that had been shipped to Iran and claimed that the U.S. supplies had not upset the correlation of forces of the warring sides. He claimed that the U.S. Government was not involved in supplying of weapons to Iran through other countries, in particular Israel. But even Donald Regan, the head of the White House apparatus, officially acknowledged the fact of U.S.-Israeli cooperation in this matter. It was only after the press conference that the President was forced to correct himself and made a statement for the press in which he admitted: There was a third country involved in our secret program with Iran.

Kornilov: 'Loss of Credibility'

LD202003 Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 20 Nov 86

["Washington -- Credibility Loss Over the Iran Affair" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 20 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov.

The darker the scandal over the secret American military supplies to Iran the more obvious a patent duplicity of the U.S. foreign policy. Washington's actions in Iran were "a matter of considerable debate", President Ronald Reagan admitted at the November 19 news conference.

No, the matter at hand in the United States today is not "debates" around some or other aspect of the Washington's foreign policy! The matter at hand is that the architects of Washington's foreign policy, infected with unrestrained imperial ambitions and acting behind the back of the American people and the Congress of the United States, are resorting to such dangerous and adventurist methods, that the very ability of the Republican administration to pursue a responsible and credible foreign policy has been called into question.

THE WASHINGTON POST expressed the view that President Reagan's Iranian blunder was a result of a fatal combination of ignorance and conceit.

THE NEW YORK TIMES said that the sale of weapons to Iran had undermined the U.S. policy and stirred questions about its credibility and the competence of the administration in foreign affairs.

Such comments -- and there are many more of them -- are more than well-founded -- it is obvious to everyone what motives were guiding Washington in its "Operation Iran" -- an operation compared with which, as the newspaper PEOPLE'S DAILY WORLD noted, even the Watergate affair looks like a petty theft.

To re-gain by means of gross interference in the affairs of a sovereign country the possibility of exerting the decisive influence on Tehran, to consolidate the strategic military positions of the U.S. in the oil-rich Persian Gulf region, and to add fuel to the Iranian-Iraqi conflict -- these are the objectives of the quarters in Washington which master-minded and were carrying out the Iranian operation.

And although the scale of the political scandal sweeping Washington today is unprecedented, the very fact of the use of more than unsavory political machinations and conspiratorial methods accompanied by unabashed lies has a no small number of analogs in the history of the U.S. foreign policy the arthitects of which are out to dominate sovereign countries and peoples.

Let us recall how unabashedly Washington staged the "Tonkin accident" which served as the pretext for the U.S. aggression against revolutionary Vietnam.

But if in the past Washington officials tried to dissociate themselves with some of the openly subversive actions and to conceal obvious lies, today such methods are cynically institutionalized as official policy using which the U.S. should act on the international scene.

John Poindexter, assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs, said that deception was a legitimate means of foreign policy.

Those in Washington for whom the generally recognized norms of international morality and ethics are empty words indeed think so. However, the American public has different views on the matter. Opinion polls conducted in the U.S. before the current scandal demonstrate that in the opinion of 53 per cent of Americans the adminsitration was telling the truth only sometimes, and 9 per cent were confident that it was hardly ever truthful.

THE NEW YORK TIMES said the Americans thought that their government was often lying and they did not like that.

The loss of credibility by the current administration is not an internal matter of the United States: Washington's adventures and perfidy cannot but cause increasing concern and apprehension everywhere in the world.

And really, how can one believe those who have made duplicity, double-dealing and adventurism inseparable parts of their policy?

How can one believe those, who are not only engaged in unsavory double-dealing, but also, having been caught literally by the hand, continue to declare that they are going to resort to force, provocations, deception and lies with the aim of undermining national independence of those countries whose policies do not fit in the hegemonistic patterns devised by them?

KACHANOV RECEIVES U.S. HOUSING SECRETARY

LD191749 Moscow TASS in English 1732 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 19 TASS -- Aleksandr Kachanov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, had a talk today with Samuel Pierce, U.S. secretary of housing and urban development. The sides discussed a possibility of the development of economic cooperation between Soviet organizations and American firms in the sphere of housing construction. Samuel Pierce came to Moscow to attend the opening of a symposium and an expositions of the catalogues of U.S. firms working in the construction industry.

HISTORIAN PREDICTS 'MORE EFFECTIVE' PRC TIES

LD192042 Moscow TASS in English 1937 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 19 TASS -- According to N.G. Yakovlev, doctor of history, the past of the Soviet-Chinese relations and the present turn in their development show that there has existed and continues to exist today the demand in their cooperation in a wide range of spheres which goes far beyond the borders of the USSR and China, as well as possibility of its successful realization.

Dr Yakovlev spoke today at the scientific conference "International Relations and Topical Problems of Ensuring Peace and Security in the Far East" which is under way here. He said: "Although there remains various problems and difficulties in relations between the two countries, as well as the difference in their foreign policy stands, still there is every reason to state that the trend towards the development and improvement of relations between the USSR and the People's Republic of China will become ever more effective in the future".

"The objective parametres and goals of the Soviet-Chinese normalization show that it is going on not at the expense of the deterioration of relations of the USSR or the People's Republic of China with third countries and its further development does not require it. For this reason alone the progress of the USSR and China towards goodneighbourly relations creates new unprecedented opportunities for international detente in the Asian-Pacific region."

Dr Yakovlev emphasized that a further improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations would consolidate the material basis of the peace potential in the Asian-Pacific region. The indirect cooperation between the USSR and China in the struggle against the growing military threat which is developing on the basis of their rapprochement would promote the activization and consolidation of the anti-militarist public and other forces in the Asian-Pacific region. Various trends and forces in the movement would be given parallel support on the part of the two great powers.

"The process of the revival of all-round cooperation and goodneighbourly relations between the USSR and the People's Republic of China is actually in the initial stage", Dr. Yakovlev continued. "However, it is obvious even today that it is playing an important part in promoting the stabilization of the situation in the Asian-Pacific region. The potentialities of this process and the directions of its positive impact on international relations in the region are clear enough".

"Stemming from the fundamentals of the Soviet and Chinese societies, the present trend in the development of practical relations between the two countries is irreversible in principle. This factor influences and will continue to influence the international political processes in the Asian-Pacific region in a whole number of spheres".

"Apart from all other considerations, the improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations seems to create opportunities for a dialogue between the three nuclear powers -- the Soviet Union, the United States and the People's Republic of China -- on the bringing down of military confrontation in the Asian-Pacific region. The point is that China is objectively more capable today than at any time in the past two decades and a half to pose as a constructive and independent force."

CONTINUED REPORTAGE OF BATMONH VISIT TO DPRK

TASS on Pyongyang Talks

LD181856 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang November 18 TASS -- Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea Central Committee, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DKPR), today met Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, who arrived in the DPRK at the head of the party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Mongolia (PRM) on an official friendly visit.

The headway made by the DPRK and the PRM in socialist construction help forge socialism in Asia and all over the world, Kim Il-song said during the talks held. He strongly criticized the aggressive course steered by the United States, its preparations for a nuclear war, and stressed that peace could be preserved and strengthened only when the socialist countries, the international communist movement, the peace-minded forces around the world launched the struggle against imperialims and war and in defence of peace.

The USSR, other socialist countries are in the vanguard of the drive to remove the thermonuclear threat, Batmonh said. They exert vigorous efforts to bridle the arms race, to preclude its spread into space and ensure reliable security for all countries and peoples.

The programme for creating a comprehensive system of international security, advanced by the Soviet Union, provides conclusive evidence of this. The People's Republic of Mongolia consistently advocates the preservation and strengthening of peace in Asia and in the Pacific.

The USSR's imposing proposals made in Vladivostok are of major importance to these efforts. He declared full support for the DPRK's initiatives for removing tension on the Korean peninsula.

Dinner Speeches 18 Nov

LD182132 Moscow TASS in English 2101 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang November 18 TASS -- Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, speaking today at a dinner in honour of the Mongolian party and state delegation, pointed at Mongolia's vigorous efforts directed at upholding peace and security in the Asian and Pacific region, and turning Asia into a zone of peace, goodneighbourliness and cooperation.

Speaking about the DPRK's activity directed at lessening tension in the Korean Peninsula, he emphasized that American troops should be withdrawn from South Korea and the Korean Peninsula should be turned into a nuclear-free zone in order to ensure peace in Korea and resolve the problem of its reunification by peaceful means.

Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, pointed out in his reply speech that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries were applying vigorous and persistent efforts to curb the arms race, prevent its transfer into outer space and ensure reliable security for all countries and peoples.

Of particular importance in this connection, he said, were the Soviet Union's large-scale initiatives advanced by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Vladivostok.

Their implementation, Batmonh observed, would pave the way for stronger mutual understanding, trust and interaction among states in the Asian-Pacific region.

Mongolia highly assessed and actively backed the proposals by the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government for replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement, holding an extensive north-south dialogue and turning the Korean peninsula into a peace zone free from nuclear weapons, the Mongolian leader pointed out.

Public Meeting 20 Nov

LD201302 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang November 20 TASS -- A public meeting was held here today on the occasion of an official friendly visit to the DPRK by a party and state delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic. The meeting was addressed by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the DPRK Kim Il-song and Jambyn Batmonh, secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, president of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural, who is leading the Mongolian delegation. The Central Korean News Agency says that the meeting demonstrated the determination of the peoples of the two countries to work tirelessly for security and world peace, for the triumph of the cause of socialism and communism.

AGRICULTURE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH AUSTRALIA

LD202014 Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Canberra November 20 TASS -- A Soviet-Australian inter-governmental agreement on cooperation in agriculture was signed in a ceremony in the Australian capital today.

The agreement provides for regular exchanges of information on agriculture, for joint research projects, conferences and symposiums, exchanges of researchers, specialists and trainees.

CHEMICAL WEAPONS USE IN AFGHANISTAN DENIED

LD201501 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1339 GMT 20 Nov 86

[By TASS observer Vasiliy Kharkov]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Nov (TASS) -- Slanderous fabrications that Soviet servicemen are using poisonous substances in Afghanistan have once again been put into circulation by Western propaganda. This time round the one spreading these already none too fresh lies is the English magazine "Jane's Defence Weekly". On Wednesday it asserted that, during recent battles against dushmen in the Pagman and Chesmibulbul areas, units are alleged to have shelled the localities with ammunition filled with asphyxiating gases.

In order to make its malicious fabrication appear at least marginally credible, the weekly cites some sort of "diplomatic sources". But this clumsy technique is not sufficient to mask the sordid objectives of the inventors and promoters of such forgeries.

The incessant anti-Soviet fabrications, similar to that published by "Jane's Defence Weekly", are some sort of smokescreen, designed for covering up the wide use of chemical weapons by the Afghan counterrevolution and its patrons in the nondeclared war against the DRA. Mines and grenades stuffed with toxic agents and other items of chemical ammunition are being delivered to the dushman gangs in ever-increasing quantities from the United States, the FRG, Britain, and other foreign states. Not only adult Afghans, but children too are affected by them.

At a press conference held in Kabul in the end of September, convincing new proof of the grave crimes which are perpetrated in Afghanistan by the Western special services, through the hands of mercenary killers from the dushman gangs, was given when these gangs were crushed in the provinces of Kabul, Lowgar, and Vardak. Not only were various types of chemical weapons of Western make seized, but also instructions for the dushmans explaining how to use those weapons in such a way that the blame for their use could be later placed on the Afghan Army and the Soviet military contingent.

No matter how many times you say a lie it does not make it any more credible. And the present forged document, fabricated by the British weekly, shall not help the liars. On the contrary, it only points to those who need the malicious slander of the Soviet servicemen in Afghanistan, and shows what they need it for.

TASS NOTES BABRAK KARMAL 'RELIEVED' OF DUTIES

LD201727 Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Kabul November 20 TASS -- A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) was held here today. According to Afghan news agency BAKHTAR a report on the implementation of the decisions of the 16th plenary meeting of the PDPA Central Committee was given by [Najibullah], general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee.

The plenum also considered organizational matters. Gholam Faruq Yaqubi, minister of state security of the D.R.A. was elected member of the Political Bureau of the PDPA Central Committee, Sayyed Mohammad Golabzoy, minister of the interior of D.R.A., and Farid Mazdak, first secretary of the Democratic Youth League of Afghanistan, were elected alternate members of the Political Bureau of the PDPA Central Committee.

The plenum discussed Babrak Karmal's request on being relieved of all state and party posts. The plenum unanimously granted Karmal's request.

On behalf of all party members the plenum expressed gratitude to Babrak Karmal. The plenum approved the proposal of the PDPA Central Committee and the presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the D.R.A. to confer the Order of the April Revolution on Babrak Karmal.

Replacement Named for Karmal

LD211133 Moscow TASS in English 0814 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Kabul Nov 20 (CTK correspondent) -- Chairman of the Afghan Revolutionary Council Babrak Karmal was relieved of his party and state posts at his request today during sessions of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) Central Committee and the Revolutionary Council, focusing on personnel issues.

Karmal has asked to be relieved of the posts of a PDPA Politburo member and of the chairman of the Revolutionary Council, the highest organ of state power in the country. From now on, he will remain a member of PDPA Central Committee and of the Revolutionary Council.

The council elected deputy chairman Hai Mohammad Samkani as acting chairman to discharge the duties of the head of state until the introduction of a new constitution and setting up of a permanent parliament.

PAKISTAN STAGES 'PROVOCATION' ALONG INDIAN BORDER

LD182013 Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] New Delhi November 18 TASS -- Pakistan staged a new armed provocation on the control line dividing India from the Pakistani-occupied part of Jammu and Kashmir State. The Pakistani military fired at Indian border posts in three sections of the line in the area of the city of Punch, PTI news agency reports.

It indicates that such incidents are constantly provoked by Pakistan and serve as a cover-up for smuggling agents of Pakistani secret services to the republic's territory with a view to destabilizing the situation in the strategically important north-western areas of the country.

Islamabad's moves to step up provocations against India are accompanied with intensified military preparations under way with the United States' active assistance. The equipment of Islamabad with advanced U.S. F-16 fighter-bombers, "Harpoon" missiles and other modern types of offensive armaments harbours a direct threat to the Republic's security, the newspaper PATRIOT writes.

The sale of aircraft equipped with the AWACS system is also aimed at further heightening the explosive situation in South Asia. The Islamabad regime is assigned more and more openly the role of the vehicle of Washington's interests in carrying through its neo-globablist strategy in the region.

LEVIN ON AWP CONGRESS, 'NEGATIVE' BILATERAL TIES

LD201852 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Viktor Levin report from "The Working Class Movement -- Information and Commentaries" program]

[Excerpts] The Ninth Congress of the Albanian Workers Party was held recently. Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, delivered the report there. Information from Albania comes rarely, and therefore, the material of the congress deserves particular attention. [passage omitted]

Priority will be given to manufacturing the means of production; however, it was emphasized at the congress that at the same time the production of consumer goods will be developed at an accelerated rate. The role of agriculture in the country's development will grow, together with a rise in the welfare of the people and the elimination of the socioeconomic differences between town and country. [passage omitted] The conclusion was drawn at the congress that during the course of the new 5-year period Albania will make an important step along the path of conversion into an industrial-agrarian country.

The work of the AWP congress coincided with the 45th anniversary of the formation of the party. In the 45 years of its activity the AWP has become the vanguard of the Albanian people. It now has 147,000 members. Since the beginning of the 1960s Soviet-Albanian relations have not been normal; it has been an unnatural situation for mutual relations between socialist states. It must be stated that a negative attitude to relations with the Soviet Union was confirmed at the AWP Ninth Congress. For our part we still seek a normalization of relations and we are firmly convinced that this striving will become successful

CHNOUPEK ADDRESSED, ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD172357 Moscow TASS in English 2259 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Prague November 17 TASS -- "Czechoslovakia is fully determined to contribute in every way to improving further the international situation, to strive more insistently for disarmament, revival of detente and broad international cooperation," Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechslovak foreign minister, said here today. He addressed a festive meeting of the capital's public and representatives of the diplomatic corps on the occasion of the international relations.

"Fully backing the Soviet peace initiatives out forth in Reykjavik and Vienna, we give primary attention to strengthening friendship, alliance and all-round cooperation with the USSR and other fraternal socialist countries members of the CMEA and participants in the Warsaw Treaty. The meeting between Gustav Husak and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretaries of our Communist Parties, held recently in Moscow has shown again a high degree of interaction between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union," emphasized Bohuslav Chnoupek.

TRUD VIEWS POLISH SOCIOECONOMIC PROBLEMS, TASKS

PM191635 Moscow TRUD in Russian 15 Nov 86 p3

[Warsaw dispatch by Yuriy Skvortsov: "Warsaw: Autumn Landscape"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] How do the people of Warsaw live today? One cannot always tell from the sideline. And so I actually asked them about this -- Warsaw engineers, workers, journalists, trade union figures. And from the pause which preceded every answer it became clear to me that things are quite difficult. In fact, exactly these words, "quite difficult," were the words most often said: "Quite difficult. Surely you remember what happened in our country 5 years ago?"

Yes, I have not forgotten the events of 1981, when the fate of socialist Poland was in the balance and when even those Poles who could see no way through the fog of political demagogy suddenly saw, as a symbol of what had happened, virtually the only commodity available at store counters -- vinegar.

Today the word "stabilization" is rightfully being uttered in Poland. The fate of the country is determined and the active joint efforts by the party and the people have yielded substantial, perceptible results. The country is working hard, mining coal, making cars, building ocean-going ships.... Warsaw stores are offering fashionable clothing and footwear. And bottles of vinegar now take a modest place in store windows full of produce.

Music competitions and film festivals are once again being organized. There are to be many premieres this autumn in Warsaw's theaters and cabarets. In the evenings Warsaw's kawiarnie -- modest, pleasant coffee houses without which one cannot imagine Warsaw -- are full....

But no everything in Poland is back on "an even keel." The events of the late seventies and early eighties have set up obstacles in the country's path which have not yet been completely cleared. The crisis and the West's "sanctions" have set Poland's economy back several years. The 1979 level has still not been reached in the production of some important types of products. In both technical and technological respects Poland is lagging behind the highly developed countries. And its debts to its Western partners -- more than 30 billion dollars -- make it impossible for the Poles to make full use of what they have achieved: The debts have to be repaid.

Hence the smaller improvement than desired or needed in wages, working conditions, and the housing problem. Hence also the forced rise in prices which naturally delights no one, forcing people to consider again and again the initial reasons for this.

In a coffee house on Marszalkowska Street I overheard an interesting conversation between two elderly residents of Warsaw sitting at a nearby table.

"Have you already been in line today?"

They were talking about buying meat, of course. People now have to wait in line for it in Warsaw: Meat products are still rationed.

"Ah, so you bought your meat from a private trader? Bravo, you live like a lord. That Mercedes on the street -- is it yours? Incidentally, it is the same color as my Polonez .... You don't have a Mercedes? I don't have a Polonez either.... Yes, we are waiting for better times, of course. [paragraph continues]

Although, you must agree, the changes are impressive...."

"What is the time, by the way? I don't want to miss the detective program on channel two.... Oh, what a beautiful watch you have.... Russian? It gives Warsaw time, I hope? I am joking, of course. But, remember, in 1980 they frightened us by saying that we would be living on Moscow time. But they simply sent us their watches.... Yes, yes, and their televisions, and gas, and a great deal more -- I know, I read the newspapers. Economic assistance, cooperation! How could I be against it? The Russians are once again helping us to get back on our feet. And this, I beg your pardon, is a lesson to those who were pinning all their hopes on the West.... Do you not agree with me? It is simply amazing: Two Poles, and they think the same way.... Yes, now is the time for us to draw the only correct lessons from life...."

I listened to this conversation and thought that really things are not so frenzied now in Polish society as they were until quite recently, "scenarios for prosperity" are being discussed.

More and more people in Poland are coming to the conclusion that the country's future well-being is directly dependent on the efficiency with which every Pole works, the efficiency with which the Polish economy is restructured, and the efficiency of cooperation between Poland and socialist community countries, primarily the Soviet Union.

It is precisely this course for the country in the 5-year period which has already begun that has been set for the more long-term future by the 10th PZPR Congress. Over the next 5 years it is planned to considerably increase coal mining and the production of electricity and steel and organize the production of turbines for the nuclear power industry and microcomputers, as well as the production of goods capable of standing up to the fiercest competition in the international market and bringing hard currency into the country.

What will this give every Pole in concrete terms? In this respect the forecasts are clear-cut. In the next 5 years consumption per Pole is to increase by approximately 50 percent. But for this to happen there must be, in particular, a 60-70 percent increase in labor productivity and a 30-40 percent reduction in material and energy consumption. In other words everything depends on the workers, engineers, and scientists themselves.

A review of economic and organizational structures and the certification of work places have recently been initiated at the republic's enterprises. The aim is to modify or totally eliminate all administrative subdivisions serving little purpose, all obsolete technological systems, and organizational stereotypes. Kazimierz Bochenski, director of the "Warszawa" metallurgical combine, frankly admitted at a meeting with journalists: "I did not expect the certification process to make the workers more active. But this is precisely what has happened. The workers have not been sparing in their practical proposals, precise recommendations, or just criticism. Restructuring has become the cause of the working class."

The future of the Polish economy naturally depends directly on the rate at which scientific and technical achievements are introduced and on the scale on which electronic and cybernetic equipment is produced and applied. [passage omitted]

An intergovernmental agreement was recently signed in Warsaw on direct ties between the two countries' enterprises, on the principles of the activity of joint economic organizations, and on the development of mutual exchange of consumer goods between domestic trade enterprises and organizations.

Business and friendly relations between the USSR and Poland have entered a new stage.

On one of my first days in Warsaw I came to a large semicircular building on Kopernik Street. This is the headquarters of the republic's revived class trade unions -- the National Trade Union Accord. The Polish trade union movement now has almost 7 million members in its ranks. It is now the largest social organization in Poland and an inalienable element of the country's political system. No important decision -- at government level or plant, factory, or construction site level -- is taken without considering trade union opinion or demands.

Nevertheless, the Polish trade union movement does not yet unite all working people engaged in the social production sector. The passive stand taken by some labor collectives, which believe that it is essential to aim for a greater singlemindedness among trade union activists in the solution of such problems as improving living and working conditions, is having an effect.

"The main task of the Polish trade unions can today be formulated as follows: to keep in step with the country's working class," Romuald Sosnowski, deputy chairman of the National Trade Union Accord [OPZZ], said. "That is, to be aware of all its problems, all its hopes. And to resolve these problems so that its hopes become reality. The trade unions have done a great deal to resolve the housing crisis as soon as possible, ease work conditions, more actively protect the working people's health, and improve organization of their leisure time. A great deal of work is being done. But its effectiveness could be even greater if our organizational fragmentation were to be overcome. The federations of related sectors in the national economy must unite -- for the sake of strengthening the entire Polish trade union movement. But they must reach this conclusion themselves....After all, the OPZZ is not a leading organ. All trade union organizations and associations in the country are independent, self-managing bodies, while the OPZZ is the representative organ of the trade unions throughout the country.

The second OPZZ meeting will be held in Warsaw at the end of November. It is expected to determine the specific tasks of the Polish trade unions for both the immediate and the long-term future. Primary organizations -- plants, factories, and construction sites -- have already discussed the draft trade union program and the draft revisions to the statute. These documents designate the protection and representation of working people's interests in the areas of living standards, working conditions, and environmental protection, and also participation in economic development as trade unions' main task.

"Plans for our future activity," Romuald Sosnowski said, "include trade union patronage of the speediest possible introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress, the movement of plant inventors and rationalizers, and organization of the most stringent saving of raw and other materials. In short -- active participation in implementation of the 10th PZPR Congress decisions and the plans for the 5-year period."

Yes, this year will go down in Polish history as the year of the 10th Party Congress and of a clear-cut, difficult, but realistic 5-year plan to develop the republic. In 1986 Poles have ascended a height from which they have caught a glimpse of Poland 5 years hence. They have done this with hope in their hearts and with the desire to work and make more rapid progress.

MURAKHOVSKIY VISIT TO WEST GERMANY POSTPONED

LD201130 Hamburg DPA in German 1010 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Moscow, 20 Nov (DPA) -- The Soviet Union has again for the time being cancelled a visit, obviously against the background of the currently tense German-Soviet relations. According to the Bonn Embassy spokesman in Moscow, the Soviet ambassador in Bonn, Yuliy Kvitsinskiy, told the Federal Foreign Ministry on Tuesday that the planned 19-24 November visit by Soviet agriculture minister Vsevolod Murakhovskiy cannot take place at this time.

Nevertheless, Kvitsinskiy has not cancelled the visit but only postponed it, it was stated. [passage omitted]

RYZHKOV MEETS WITH NETHERLANDS' LUBBERS

LD201923 Moscow TASS in ENglish 1854 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 20 TASS -- Talks were started in the Kremlin today between Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Rudolph Lubbers, prime minister of the Netherlands. The sides raised principled questions connected with the development of bilateral Soviet-Dutch relations and with the present-day international situation after the Reykjavik meeting.

The USSR and the Netherlands belong to different alliances and in many respects assess differently the world developments, which, however, is no obstacle for the development of a constructive dialogue on the key problems of peace and security. The heads of government emphasized the special importance of the consolidation of trust between the European East and West for resolving the priority task of today -- the removal of the nuclear war threat. With this in view it is important to understand better the policy and actions of each other.

Nikolay Ryzhkov stressed that the new comprehensive proposals of the Soviet Union on nuclear and space weapons based on the Reykjavik accords open an opportunity to achieve in a short period of time a decisive breakthrough in the sphere of disarmament starting from the level that was already reached. The return to the obsolete schemes and approaches should not be permitted.

The common opinion was expressed concerning the role that Europe, every European country could play in the present responsible moment, when it is actually being decided how quickly the historic development will approach the creation of a nuclear-free world. The similarity of the sides' views on the question of the banning of nuclear explosions, on the need for the consolidation of the regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and the banning of chemical weapons was reaffirmed.

The chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and the prime minister of the Netherlands positively assessed the state of the bilateral relations in a number of spheres, such as economy, trade, science and culture. They expressed the intention of the governments of both countries to exert efforts for working out and using new forms of economic cooperation, for instance, production cooperation, the creation of joint enterprises and so on. They emphasized the need for the activization of contacts in the humanitarian sphere, of cultural and scientific ties, of exchanges in the sphere of education and sports.

SOUTH AFRICANS ARRIVE FOR MACHEL CRASH INQUIRY

AU201445 Paris AFP in English 1425 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, Nov 20 (AFP) -- A group of South African officials arrived in Moscow on Thursday to take part in an international inquiry into the October 19 plane crash in South Africa which killed Mozambican President Samora Machel, Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov said here.

The officials are here to inspect equipment to be used to decode the "black box" recorders of flight data from the aircraft, a Soviet-built Tupolev jet which was flown by a Soviet crew.

The plane came down just inside South African territory, killing Mr. Machel and 33 other people. There were 10 survivors.

South Africa has been keen to refute allegations by Moscow, several African states and anti-apartheid leaders that it had a hand in causing the crash.

Mr. Gerasimov said the commission of inquiry into the disaster would "work in conformity with International Civil Aviation Organization regulations."

These stipulate that a crash inquiry should be carried out by officials of the country in which the incident occurred, the country to which the plane belonged and the country which built the aircraft.

The Soviet spokesman said the commission would have "technical talks" in Moscow on decoding the plane's "black box" flight recorders.

He stressed that there would be no political contact between Soviet and South African officials. The Soviet Union has no diplomatic relations with South Africa.

PRAVDA REPORTS AMBASSADOR TO MAURITIUS REPLACED

PM171039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 86 First Edition p 6

[Unattributed report: "Chronicle"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Yuriy Alekseyevich Kirichenko USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Mauritius.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Pankov of his duties as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Mauritius in connection with his transfer to other work.

FISHERIES PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH SIERRA LEONE

LD202030 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] A joint Soviet-Sierra Leone commission for cooperation in fisheries has held a session in Freetown. The session ended in the signing of a protocol for 1987. The document provides for further research in restoring the fish resources, for fishing in the economic zone of Sierra Leone, and for the training of national personnel in the Soviet Union, on Soviet vessels, and at the navigation school set up with Soviet assistance in Freetown.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

Councils of Elders Meet

PM191425 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 4

["Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities Councils of Elders" -- IZVESTIYA headline]

[Text] On 17 November in the Kremlin the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities Councils of Elders held a joint session which discussed the agenda items and matters relating to the procedure for the work of the 6th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation.

Reports on these matters were delivered by L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union, and A.E. Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities.

The session was attended by Comrades P.N. Demichev and N.N. Slyunkov and T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Masol Coreport on Budget

PM200900 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Nov 86 Morning Edition pp 2-3

["Coreport of the Plan and Budget Commission and Other Standing Commissions of the Soviet of the Union," delivered by Deputy V.A. Masol, chairman of the Plan and Budget Commission, at 17 November afternoon session of USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union]

[Text] Esteemed comrade deputies! The present session of the USSR Supreme Soviet is taking place at a time when the Soviet people are persistently implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the program instructions of the 27th party congress, aimed at the acceleration of socioeconomic development and the profound restructuring and renewal of all public life. Soviet people's constructive activity, with its thrust toward the future, is inseparably linked to the implementation of our state's peace-loving foreign policy. There was full approval and support from the Soviet people and the broad world public for the constructive new proposals, aimed at securing the prospect of a nuclear-free world, which were put forward by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at his meeting with the U.S. President in Reykjavik.

As a result of the Soviet people's increased labor activeness, the dynamism of the economy's development has increased in the initial year of the 5-year plan, as is indicated by the results of the first 10 months. The rates of growth of national income produced, industrial output, and labor productivity exceeded the rates planned for the year. All the union republics and industrial ministries met their plan targets for output sales. The base sectors of industry -- machine building and metallurgy -- and also the coal and gas sectors are working with more stability. In recent months the work of the oil industry has improved. Agricultural workers achieved an increase in the production and sale to the state of grain, potatoes, vegetables, fruit, and livestock products. The plan for freight shipments by all types of common carriers was overfulfilled. The social program is being put into practice consistently, real per capita income has risen, and the scale of housing and sociocultural construction has increased.

The standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union, in conjunction with the commissions of the Soviet of Nationalities and in accordance with the instructions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, carried out a preliminary examination of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR and the USSR State Budget for 1987 which were submitted by the USSR Government, and analyzed the course of fulfillment of plan targets in the current year and the implementation of the budget in 1985.

The State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1987 was drawn up fully in accordance with the 5-year plan targets for 1986-1990. Here it should be stressed that it was a fundamental feature of the drafting of the plan for next year that the basic form of planning and the base for establishing plan indicators as well as ceilings and norms is the 5-year plan. As a result, the tendency to plan on the basis of what has already been achieved was overcome and profound factors for economic growth were brought more fully into play.

The most important plan indicators -- the growth of national income, of the volumes of output of industrial and agricultural products, and of labor productivity -- are based on concrete targets for the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. It is planned to further improve the proportions which reflect the intensification of social production, and to reduce the proportionate material expenditure on the production of the social product and the intensiveness of consumption of metals and energy in producing national income.

The country's State Budget for 1987 ensures the necessary finance for the measures outlined in the plan.

In the course of the preliminary examination of the plan and budget for the coming year, the commissions devoted the main attention to uncovering reserves and potential available in the sectors of the national economy and in the union republic's economy and to drawing up proposals for overcoming difficulties and eliminating shortcomings. The commissions' observations and recommendations are set forth in the conclusions the deputies have been provided with.

First and foremost I would like to dwell on the basic factor for increasing the efficiency of social production -- the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. The commissions believe that there has yet to be a radical change in the activity of ministries and departments in this sphere. Targets for the development of science and technology in the first 9 months of this year were only 80 percent fulfilled. Laggardness was particularly great at the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, the USSR Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building, the USSR Ministry of the Medical and Microbiological Industry, and the USSR State Agroindustrial Committee [Gosagroprom]. There are also major shortcomings in planning the development of science and technology, and the majority of targets are still being postponed to the last quarter of the year. USSR ministries and departments, union republic councils of ministers, the USSR Gosplan, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, and the USSR Academy of Sciences are instructed to step up work to introduce the achievements of science and technology into production practice, to form science and production associations, and to increase the effectiveness of the activity of research, planning, and design organizations.

The introduction at enterprises of the system of state acceptance of goods produced should have a considerable influence on improving product quality. USSR ministries and departments, union republic councils of ministers, and the USSR State Committee for Standards should draw practical conclusions from the first experience available, which has revealed that many associations and enterprises are not yet ready to go over to this acceptance system, and should take the necessary measures to ensure the successful introduction of state acceptance of output.

The commissions also drew the attention of USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers to the need to step up work on transferring the associations and enterprises under their jurisdiction to a two- and three-shift system, supplying concrete evidence indicating the availability of sources of manpower and also justifying the retooling of fixed capital and the volume of decommissioning of fixed capital. Only in these conditions is it possible to ensure the improved utilization of production potential and enhanced efficiency of work.

An important feature of the coming year is that the whole of industry, the agro-industrial complex, transport, communications, and consumer services will be working under the new economic management conditions. A radical restructuring of the economic machinery has begun in construction and trade.

Practice shows that on the whole enterprises and organizations are more productive when working under the new conditions. But in cases where the discipline of restructuring is not observed and when enterprises are transferred only formally, without the necessary preparation, the potential inherent in the new system of economic management is not realized.

More than one-half of machine building enterprises did not fulfill the 10-month plan for output sales taking account of targets and commitments under contracts. And the contracts themselves have not yet become the basis for the formation of enterprises' plans. The situation regarding deliveries has even deteriorated at the USSR Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the USSR Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, and the USSR Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry. The proportion of output in the top quality category is falling at the USSR Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building, the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, and certain other ministries. At enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry violations of standards and technical conditions have increased considerably. One in five machine building enterprises did not fulfill plans for increasing labor productivity and profit and reducing expenditure on production in January-September.

The USSR Council of Ministers Bureau for Machine Building and the ministries belonging to the machine building complex should carefully investigate the state of affairs at the laggard enterprises, improve the standard of all economic work, and impose order as regards compliance with contractual, production, and financial discipline. This is particularly important for those ministries whose enterprises will be going over to a system of full financial autonomy and self-financing in 1 and 1/2 month. At the same time the USSR Gosplan must step up monitoring of the consistent observance of the new principles of economic management so as to ensure that they are working at full strength.

The plan for 1987 stipulates high targets for the development of the fuel and power complex. The commissions drew the attention of ministries belonging to the complex to the need to step up work to mobilize available reserves for the intensification of production. This is dictated by the fact that the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Industry has not yet made up the lag in oil extraction and proper reliability of electricity and heat supplies to consumers is not yet ensured. The pace of retooling and modernization of enterprises in the complex is low. Sufficient attention is not devoted to the capital repair of equipment or to preparing for work in winter conditions. The level of breakdowns and failures in the operation of machines and equipment through the fault of the servicing personnel is not falling. Plan targets for the commissioning of new capacities systematically go unfulfilled. Little attention is paid to the development of the social sphere.

The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification is doing extremely unsatisfactory work in constructing facilities designed to increase the flexibility of the USSR Integrated Power System, because of which, as calculations show, there is an annual overexpenditure of more than 2 million metric tons of standard fuel in the power systems. On the ultra-high-capacity electricity transmission line from Ekibastuz to the center, which has been under construction since 1976 and which is of great significance in tackling this matter, the pace of construction work today is such that its commissioning will not even be ensured by the year 2000. The ministry is showing parasitical tendencies, expecting help from elsewhere, especially as regards providing the construction sites with construction industry products.

The commissions believe that the present stage of acceleration of economic development requires a more enterprising, creative approach to the problems which arise. The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification must take urgent measures to strengthen its own construction industry base so as to substantially remedy the situation regarding the construction of projects which are of great importance for the country.

The USSR Council of Ministers Bureau for the Fuel and Power Complex and the USSR ministries concerned have been given concrete recommendations with a view to sharply improving work in the sphere of power supplies, reducing losses of fuel and power in the course of their extraction, production, and transportation, accelerating the renewal of production capacities on the basis of the achievements of scientific and technical progress, and creating the necessary social and consumer conditions for the working people.

In view of the increasing loads on thermal power stations in 1987, the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Gas Industry, and the USSR Ministry of Railways must ensure the implementation of associations' and enterprises' counterplans for additional extraction and delivery to consumers of coal, oil, and gas.

By way of monitoring the fulfillment of recommendations made earlier, the commissions heard reports from a number of ministries on the question of increasing the reliability and safety of operation of nuclear power industry facilities. Assessing positively the measures taken to eliminate the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl AES and ensure the stable, safe operation of nuclear power stations, the commissions demanded that the USSR Ministry of Atomic Energy carry out constant, purposeful work to increase the qualifications of serving personnel and ensure compliance with production discipline, technological norms, and regulations. Machine building ministries are instructed to ensure the high reliability of equipment and apparatus intended for AES's.

In examining the plans for all sectors of the national economy the commissions paid keen attention to the state of affairs and the planned measures regarding the strengthening of the thrift policy. Mention was made of the inadequate standard of work by many USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers in the saving and rational utilization of raw and other materials, fuel, and power. A number of them are still not fulfilling targets for reducing norms for the expenditure of the most important types of resources and utilizing secondary raw materials.

At the same time the rate of expansion of the production of economical types of metal products and other progressive materials is clearly inadequate and cannot satisfy the national economy's requirements. Moreover plan targets for their production are not being fulfilled over the whole range of products. And consumers are not yet showing commitment to their wide utilization, which is evidence of serious flaws in the system of incentives for the saving of resources by enterprises, associations, and ministries. [paragraph continues]

The commissions instructed the USSR Gossnab and the USSR Gosplan to draw up concrete measures to increase the interest of labor collectives in resources-saving work.

The measures outlined by the party for restructuring the investment policy in the national economy require a radical improvement in the state of affairs in capital construction.

However, in the first 10 months of this year the ceiling for state capital investments was 95 percent assimilated, while the annual plan for the commissioning of fixed capital was only 54 percent fulfilled. Stocks of uninstalled equipment have not decreased. There is a great number of loss-making construction organizations, and nearly one in four of them failed to fulfill the profits plan on the results of the first 9 months.

The scattering of capital investments has not been stopped. Compared with last year, the total number of construction projects has increased. The front of operations is not being reduced satisfactorily. The aggregate cost of mothballed projects is still less than 2 percent of the total cost of construction projects. Certain ministries and departments have relaxed their attention toward the modernization of existing enterprises, and not infrequently carry out modernization on the old technical basis. The plans continue to provide for the uneven commissioning of production capacities ad fixed capital. The drafting and ratification of a number of legislative acts governing contractual relations among participants in the investment process are being dragged out.

The commissions drew attention to the fact that ministries and departments have not eradicated the practice of including in the plans the construction of projects for which technical documentation has not been provide, not only as of 1 July, but even as of 1 December. This situation has a negative effective on the smooth operation of construction organizations, the balance between their capacities and the volumes of capital investments, and, ultimately, the effectiveness of investments. The USSR Gosplan and the USSR Gosstroy, in drawing up the draft plan, must take a principled stand on these matters.

As is well known, the USSR Gosstroy is now endowed with broad powers for the leadership of the construction complex. In this context it is instructed in conjunction with USSR mnistries and departments and union republic councils of ministers to work energetically to increase the efficiency of utilization of capital investments, improve the organization of construction production, stregthen state plan discipline, and reinforce the economy of construction organizations on the basis of the wide introduction of the collective contract.

In examining the work of the transport complex, the commissions called the USSR Ministry of the Maritime Fleet and other transport ministries strictly to account for the unsatisfactory situation as regards ensuring traffic safety. People have died as a result of crashes and accidents. The material cost to the state has increased. In most cases accidents are caused by gross violations of the rules of operation of transport systems, violations of labor discipline, negligence, and the unsatisfactory professional training of workers. It was noted that many instances of overreporting, window dressing, and concealing the late running of passenger trains in reports are also perpetrated in transport.

The state of affairs as regards improving transport services to the population is changing extremely slowly. The services offered to passengers are developing poorly and their quality remains low. The population experiences great difficulties when it is necessary to transport construction materials or other bulkly objects.
between the population's monetary income and expenditure. [paragraph continues]

Leaders of ministries in the transport complex should considerably step up exactingness toward cadres for ensuring the safe operation of transport systems, observing the established accountability procedure, and improving services to the population in every way. Basically all enterprises and organizations can and should take part in tackling the tasks of further developing transport services to the population and improving their quality.

Having examined indicators of the development of the agro-industrial complex, the commission drew the attention of the USSR Gosagroprom and union republic councils of ministers to the need to seek efficient utilization of the material and financial resources allocated by the state, as well as their own funds. Unfortunately the increase in the quantity of machinery on kolkhozes and sovkhozes is not infrequently accompanied by a deterioration in its servicing and utilization. This year, with field work in full swing, one-fifth of beet harvesting machines, 12 percent of trucks, 16 percent of potato harvesting combines, and a large number of grain harvesting combines were standing idle because of their defective condition. This is also largely associated with the poor quality of the machines and equipment supplied.

The commissions believe that the USSR Gosagroprom is still not showing sufficiently concrete, practical concern for economically weak and loss-making farms. Every such farm must be monitored and measures must be adopted to improve their technical standard, introduce intensive techniques, and improve the economy and organization of production. Laggard farms must be given effective assistance by scientific organizations, first and foremost the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences.

In the conditions of the new economic machinery there are virtually no objective reasons for unprofitable activity. The resolution of this task requires a stepping up of organizational work by agro-industrial committees at all levels. At the same time it is necessary to analyze in depth how far the existing system for granting financial, credit, and other privileges to farms is justified, meets today's needs, and accords with the introduction of the cost-cutting machinery. After all, it is no secret that for many leaders it has become a habit to expect the state to cover the results of their miscalculations and omissions, disorganization, and laxity.

USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers are instructed to carry out additional measures to develop the subsidiary farms of enterprises and organizations and amalgamate small subsidiary farms by means of uniting them on a cooperative basis on sector and territorial principles, and also to help citizens' personal plots. This will make it possible to ensure fuller utilization of local potential for increasing the production of food products.

Comrade Deputies! The commission noted with satisfaction that the plan for 1987 provides for major measures to implement the social program. The volume of construction of housing, children's institutions, hospitals, and other facilities in the social sphere is increasing, and wages and payments and concessions out of social consumption funds will grow.

At the same time deputies sharply criticized a number of USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers for major shortcomings in organizing consumer goods production and developing the service sphere and for the poor quality of these goods and services, which creates difficulties as regards the balance between the population's monetary income and expenditure. [paragraph continues]

In the first 10 months of this year the output, in physical terms, of textiles, knitted underwear, color televisions, sewing machines, and gardening tools is lagging seriously behind the pace stipulated for 1986 by the targets of the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Service Sphere for 1986-2000. The output of motor cycles, movie and camera film, and photographic paper, which are in demand among the population, has even fallen compared with the same period of 1985. The volume of goods for which complaints have been received about poor quality has increased: by 14 percent for footwear, by 30 percent for color televisions and knitwear, and by 80 percent for radio cassette recorders.

Serious concern was voiced at the commissions' sessions about the state of affairs at the USSR Ministry of Light Industry. The plan for the sector's retooling in 1987 does not incorporate any profound shifts in production technology. The ministry still lacks a clear program for the reequipping of backward production units.

The USSR Gosplan, on this question as on a number of others connected with the retooling of individual production units, has yet to adopt a vanguard role and fully ensure methodical leadership of the drafting of targeted programs in the ministries and departments.

Work to involve all enterprises and organizations in the provision of services paid for by the population is being launched only slowly, the list of such services is limited, and new types and progressive forms of service are being introduced only poorly. Considerable laggardness in fulfilling targets has occurred in the Kazakh SSR, the Uzbek SSR, the Tajik SSR, and the Turkmen SSR. The commissions have instructed USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers radically to restructure work to further increase the production and improve the range of consumer goods, expand paid services, improve their quality in accordance with the population's demand, and bring in local and secondary resources as much as possible.

The commissions devoted particular attention to the examination of the housing and sociocultural construction program. USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers are recommended to improve the organization of work and step up exactingness for the fulfillment of plans for commissioning all projects, the improvement of quality, and compliance with construction schedules, and to disseminate more widely the experience of leading collectives in accelerating the resolution of the housing problem out of the funds they have earned.

The commissions are particularly concerned about the problem of maintaining and renovating the ever increasing housing stock and sociocultural facilities. Here a major restructuring of all work is required, and above all the transition to planning resources for maintenance and operational needs on the basis of the normative principle, and not as is done today by the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Gosnab, when resources for these purposes are allocated on the residual principle.

The commissions stress that in connection with the adoption of the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers "On Measures To Further Increase the Role and Strengthen the Responsibility of Soviets of People's Deputies for the Acceleration of Socioeconomic Development in the Light of the 27th CPSU Congress Decisions," the national economy has been given a powerful new lever for uncovering and bringing into play reserves where territorial and sector interests coincide. At the same time deputies pointed out that both locally and at sectors' headquarters people are slow to put the new rights and duties into practice.

Soviets and economic organs must not wait for additional instructions, but must energetically launch practical work on the efficient utilization of labor and material resources and the entire economic potential of the regions in order to ensure fuller satisfaction of people's needs and aspirations.

Comrade Deputies! In the course of examination of the plan and budget for 1987, the standing commissions found the potential for increasing comsumer goods production by a total of R271.8 million at retail prices, and budget revenue by R150 million. It is proposed, in the light of petitions from the union republic councils of ministers, to channel these resources into increasing the financing of expenditure on provision of public services and amenities in cities, worker settlements, and rural rayon centers, the capital repair of the buildings of health and culture institutions, and also the improvement of material provision for settlement and rural soviets. The distribution of additional appropriations by union republics is shown in the standing commissions' conclusion on the state budget.

The Plan and Budget Commission and other standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union propose the ratification, taking these amendments into account, of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR and the USSR State Budget for 1987. The commissions also propose the ratification of the report on the implementation of the USSR State Budget in 1985 at the sums submitted by the USSR Government.

Comrades! The 1987 plan targets are very intensive. Their fulfillment requires that the efforts of all labor collectives be channeled into making maximum use of available internal reserves, ensuring the smooth work of associations and enterprises, utilizing to the full the potential of the new economic machinery, activating the human factor in every way, and increasing interest and initiative.

In the coming year our country will mark the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The nationwide competition to fulfill plans for the first 2 years of the 5-year plan by that glorious anniversary is gathering scope. There is no doubt that Soviet people, with their selfless labor, will ensure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of plans and socialist pledges in the jubilee year of Soviet power and will take a major step forward in implementing the 27th CPSU Congress decision. (Applause.)

Lyashko on Draft Plan

PM201651 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 3

["Abbreviated version" of speech by Deputy A.P. Lyashko of Donetskiy-Leninskiy Electoral Okrug, Donetsk Oblast, and chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, at 17 November afternoon session of USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Deputies! The appeal from our party's Central Committee to all working people to mount socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the 12th 5-Year Plan targets has elicited a lively response from the broad masses, as evidenced by the positive trends that have manifested themselves in the development of all sectors of the economy and in the improvement of all aspects of life.

The measures taken by the Central Committee and the government to restructure the economic mechanism and strengthen economic methods of leadership are intended to draw the economy's underlying reserves into production to an ever greater degree year by year. This has been reflected in our republic's draft plan. [paragraph continues]

In particular, the Ukraine's national income will increase 7.4 percent over 2 years, as provided for in the 5-year plan -- which is 40 percent more than during 1984-1985.

As of next year, following the transfer of all enterprises to the new conditions of economic management, the normative method of forming the wages fund will exert a great influence on the development of positive trends in the economy. Active work by all ministries and departments is needed in this matter. We are concerned, for example, at the fact that this year the machine shift index stands at just 1.3 at one in every two of the USSR Ministry of Power Machine Building enterprises located on Ukrainian territory that have been checked. At the same time, in that ministry's economy as a whole the planned number of industrial production personnel has been exceeded. I believe that the said ministry -- and some others at whose enterprises such phenomena are observed -- will overcome this serious shortcoming in conjunction with the republic organs.

The construction of projects within the normative times is the key task in capital construction. The long-standing practice of dissipating resources and means among numerous construction projects must be ended. And for the first time this question is being resolved at the stage of drawing up the plan.

Now that the republic Ministry of Construction is responsible for commissioning projects on the republic's territory, it has relations with dozens of client ministries and departments and with their numerous construction projects. However, even guided by the clear and strict resolutions of directive organs, it cannot independently adopt a decision to mothball particular projects and accelerate the construction of others. This must be decided by the USSR Gosplan, because it alone can take account of the material and technical supply possibilities for construction and the necessary sequence for commissioning projects to improve intersector ties and proportions in the country's national economy. I think that the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Gosstroy must do some more work in this direction before the start of the new year together with union ministries and the republic in order to improve our construction program in the light of the CPSU Central Committee and government decisions.

The draft plan provides for the influence of intensification on sectors of the agro-industrial complex to be strengthened. It is known that the mineral fertilizer balance is one of the most important conditions of intensive technologies. However, there is a shortage of phosphorous fertilizers. This obliges us to make quicker use of all opportunities for extracting phosphorus-bearing raw materials. However, only their comprehensive utilization, in which the USSR Ministries of Nonferrous Metallurgy, the Chemical Industry, Mineral Fertilizer Production, and the Construction Materials Industry are interested, makes extraction economically profitable and provides the republic with scarce phosphorous fertilizers.

The draft plan outlines a package of measures to accelerate the introduction of scientific and technical achievements, above all, in such determining directions as saving resources and reducing materials-intensiveness. This work has been carried out actively in the republic -- which has made it possible to overcome the tendency for material expenditure per unit of social product to increase. But we are still using chiefly imported equipment. We must stop orienting ourselves in that direction. We ask the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Gossnab to examine the question of organizing the production of such equipment in Soviet plants. The republic will take a very active part in this.

We have devoted special attention to the housing problem in the draft plan for 1987. Together with ministries and departments, in the process of drawing up the plan, we have found additional means for housing construction by using some of the resources of production construction. [paragraph continues]

However, individual ministries, while conducting tremendous industrial construction in our republic, have not allocated means for housing construction for years. It is clearly time we rid ourselves of this chronic shortcoming.

Comrades! On behalf of the deputies for the Ukrainian SSR I submit a proposal to approve the USSR State Plan and Budget for 1987. They accord with the Communist Party's policy of accelerating our society's social and economic development and with the Soviet people's vital interests and hopes. (Applause)

Tabeyev on Plan Amendment

PM201139 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 3

["Abbreviated version" of speech by Deputy F.A. Tabeyev of Rzhevskiy Electoral Okrug, Kalinin Oblast, and first deputy chairman of RSFSR Council of Ministers, at 17 November afternoon session of USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Deputies! Soviet people are completing the 1st year of the 12th 5-Year Plan in an atmosphere of increasing labor activeness and with a sense of profound optimism elicited by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and of our party's 27th congress.

The process of the economy's revolutionary restructuring began after the 27th CPSU Congress. The new principles of economic management are aimed at making more efficient use of the country's existing potential and achieving high, good-quality results. The results of work during these 10 months attest to increased dynamism in the development of the national economy.

In the RSFSR, just as throughout the country, the overwhelming majority of national economic sectors have begun working more steadily.

The social return from the economy is increasing. Since the beginning of the year far more apartment blocks, preschool establishments, hospitals, and medical centers have been commissioned than during the same period last year. The levels of consumer services to the population are rising, and the targets for consumer goods production have been overfulfilled.

Making a realistic assessment of these changes in the republic's economy, it should be noted that they have not yet become a stable feature. This is just the initial stage of restructuring.

Acceleration is not yet accompanied by good quality work indicators.

RSFSR working people are outlining great tasks for next year in achieving a high rate of development in the republic's economy. The chief indicators in the draft plan for the RSFSR's socioeconomic development for next year correspond to or exceed the 5-year plan targets for this year.

The draft plan attaches great significance to questions of realizing the Food Program. The volume of agricultural production has been set in accordance with the 5-year plan targets. It is proposed to improve the state of affairs in capital construction.

The draft plan outlines a wider range of social questions embracing all aspects of the life of the working people of the republic and its regions. Real per capita incomes and social consumption funds are increasing in full accordance with the plan.

Measures are planned for 1987 for the further comprehensive development of all the RSFSR's economic regions, autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts. In accordance with the 27th CPSU Congress decisions on questions of further improving the distribution of social production, special attention is devoted to the regions of Siberia and the Far East.

To realize the strenuous targets for 1987, we will persistently put into practice the integration of science and production, enhancing its effectiveness and efficiency.

The draft 1987 plan is aimed at acceleration and balanced development in the RSFSR. At the same time, we have not managed to solve certain questions in drawing it up.

During the first 10 months of this year some difficulties have been taking shape in the republic relating to the fulfillment of the retail commodity turnover plan -- which has a considerable influence on the fulfillment of the revenue section of the budget. We submit a proposal to make some increase in the volumes of consumer goods production both as regards the union ministries located on our republic's territory and as regards industry under RSFSR Council of Ministers jurisdiction.

Next year will see a strained situation with regard to the construction and commissioning of projects in the social sphere resulting from the disproportion between the volumes of capital investments allocated to the republic and the limits on contract work relating to the Ministry of Construction in Northern and Western Areas of the USSR, the Ministry of Construction in Southern Areas of the USSR, and the Ministry of Construction for Areas of the Urals and Western Siberia. Material and technical supply questions are not fully resolved in the draft plan, and there is a shortfall in the fuel, rolled ferrous metals, steel pipes, metal-cutting machine tools, and forging and pressing equipment that are extremely necessary for the modernization of the RSFSR's very important and capacious local industry.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers asks that the USSR Gosplan be instructed to reexamine our requests when the draft plan is finally elaborated.

Comrade Deputies! We submit a proposal to approve the USSR draft plan and budget for 1987 with the amendments and additions from the USSR Supreme Soviet chamber standing commissions.

Permit me to assure the USSR Supreme Soviet that RSFSR working people will do everything to fulfill the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress to accelerate the switch to an intensive path of development and will make a worthy contribution to further accelerating our motherland's economic and defense might. (Applause).

19 Nov Proceedings

PM201627 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Nov 86 Morning Edition pp 1, 4

[Unattributed "Information Report on USSR Supreme Soviet Sessions"]

[Text] The second Soviet of the Union session was held in the Hall of Sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers at 1500 on 18 November. It was chaired by L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union.

The session continued the discussion of the reports on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1987, on progress in fulfilling the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986, on the USSR State Budget for 1987, and on the fulfillment of the USSR State Budget during 1985.

The following deputies spoke in the debate: I.I. Kuleshov, M.I. Klepikov, A.A. Kulibayev, O.YE. Cherkeziya, Z.M. Aksamitauskene, K. Makhkamov, A.A. Mokanu, M. Sabirov, F.V. Popov, E.A. Liyeberg, N.A. Logachev, G.S. Markaryan, A. Nurgeldyyev, T.D. Trofimova, V.A. Pogodin, and V.A. Lebedeva.

With this the Soviet of the Union concluded the discussion of the reports on the first two items on the session agenda.

The 6th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th Convocation, continued its work in Moscow 19 November.

The second joint session of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities was held in the Great Kremlin Palace at 1000. It was chaired by L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union.

Deputy N.V. Talyzin, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, delivered the concluding speech on the question of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1987 and on progress in fulfilling the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986.

The USSR Supreme Soviet adopted the Law on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1987, taking into account the amendments of the Plan and Budget Commissions and other standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities, and also the Resolution on Progress in Fulfilling the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986.

Deputy B.I. Gostev, USSR minister of finance, delivered the concluding speech on the question of the USSR State Budget for 1987 and on the fulfillment of the USSR State Budget in 1985.

The USSR Supreme Soviet approved the USSR State Budget for 1987 and adopted the Law on the USSR State Budget for 1987, taking into account the amendments of the Plan and Budget Commissions and the chambers' other standing commissions, and also the Resolution on Approving the Report on the Fulfillment of the USSR State Budget During 1985.

The session heard a report by Deputy A.M. Shkolnikov, chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee, on the activity of the USSR People's Control Committee.

V.P. Mironov, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities Legislative Proposals Commission, delivered the coreport on this question for the chambers' Legislative Proposals Commissions.

The following deputies spoke in the debate on the question of the activity of the USSR People's Control Committee: G.S. Tarazevich, G.V. Kolbin, A.M. Rekunkov, N.I. Popov, V.I. Fedosov, Kh.k. Ayba, G.S. Sadretdinova, N.R. Lozhchenko, and G.A. Tomilov.

The USSR Supreme Soviet adopted the Resolution on the Activity of the USSR People's Control committee. The third joint session of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities was held in the Greek Kremlin Palace at 1500. It was chaired by A.E. Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities.

Deputy I.I. Gladkiy, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, delivered a report on the draft USSR Law on Individual Labor Activity.

A.A. Titarenko, deputy chairman of the Soviet of the Union Legislative Proposals Commission, delivered the coreport on this question for the chambers' Legislative Proposals Commissions.

The following deputies spoke in the debate on the question of the draft USSR Law on Individual Labor Activity: Ya. Ya. Vagris, Yu. N. Khristoradanov, L.V. Sharova, M.P. Trunov, V.G. Lomonosov, and M.M. Magomedov.

The USSR Supreme Soviet adopted the USSR Law on Individual Labor Activity and also a resolution on validating this law.

Then A.F. Dobrynin, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, put forward the draft USSR Supreme Soviet Appeal to the Parliaments and Peoples of the World prepared by the chambers' Foreign Affairs Commissions.

The USSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the USSR Supreme Soviet Appeal to the Parliaments and Peoples of the World.

The session heard a report by T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on Presidium decrees submitted for approval to the USSR Supreme Soviet and adopted corresponding laws and resolutions.

The USSR Supreme Soviet elected Deputy V.I. Mironenko a member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and released Deputy V.M. Mishin from his duties as member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

With this the 6th USSR Supreme Soviet Session, 11th convocation, concluded its work.

Gladkiy on Labor Law

PM201600 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 86 First Edition p 5

[Report delivered by Deputy I.I. Gladkiy, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, at 19 November afternoon joint session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities: "On the Draft USSR Law on Individual Labor Activity"]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Deputies!

The draft Law on Individual Labor Activity, which has undergone preliminary discussion by the Legislative Proposals Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities and received their approval, is submitted for your consideration.

The need to adopt the new law arises from the propositions and instructions of the 27th Party Congress on developing consumer goods production and the service sphere in every way.

The discussion of the State Plan for Economic and Social Development and the State Budget for 1987, that has just been completed, once again demonstrated the tremendous attention that is devoted to the consistent resolution of this task.

In July of this year, addressing the Khabarovsk Kray party organization aktiv, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev said that tackling the problems of the shortage of goods and services requires initiative and persistence and demands a quest for new forms of assistance to the population in individual labor activity. Success, the expansion of the production of goods and the development of all types of services, will depend largely, as in every other case, on our ability to think and act creatively and to seek and adopt new, nonstereotyped decisions and approaches which will help us to uncover and utilize more fully the tremendous potential inherent in the socialist social system. That is the aim of the new law.

For a number of reasons, in their practical activity state and cooperative enterprises and organizations are not yet fully satisfying the population's demand for goods and services. This is explained, on the one hand, by certain shortcomings in the development of the material base of the social sphere, which will take time and resources to eliminate, and also, in many cases, by the lack of the necessary flexibility in the work of state and cooperative enterprises. It is no secret that when we are dealing with the satisfaction of people's requirements, individual taste and heightened demands concerning the quality of goods and services often come to the fore. These tasks can in many cases be tackled successfully on the basis of the development of individual labor activity.

There is another side to the problem too. In our country unemployment was eliminated long ago, forever. Soviet people have real guarantees of the right to labor, to a guaranteed job with remuneration in line with the quantity and quality of labor, and the right to choose a profession or branch of studies and work according to their vocation, capabilities, professional training, and education and in the light of society's needs. This mainly takes the form of participation in socially useful labor in the state and kolkhoz-cooperative sectors of the national economy. At the same time another form of citizens' involvement in labor, in line with the USSR Constitution, is individual labor activity. Article 17 of the Constitution permits individual labor activity in the sphere of craft and cottage industries, agriculture, and consumer services to the population, as well as other forms of activity based on the personal labor of citizens and members of their families.

In present-day conditions the objective need has arisen to draw up and adopt a Law on Individual Labor Activity. This arises from a number of factors.

Thus, at present, individual labor activity is governed by various normative acts which do not, however, cover many forms of this activity. The question has been resolved more or less effectively only for craft and cottage industries, where the procedure for individual labor activity is defined by a provision approved by the government in 1976. As for other types of individual labor activity, some of them are governed by various departmental provisions and rules, which are often out of date and do not reflect the actual state of affairs. Certain types of this activity, including some which have won public recognition and are widespread in practice, are not mentioned anywhere. This acts to some extent as a psychological barrier to citizens wishing to earn extra by honest labor. At the same time the conditions are created for a section of the population to obtain unearned income and manifest private property aspirations which are alien to our system.

There is no precise definition of the rights and duties of citizens engaged in individual labor activity. Many citizens who are in fact engaged in this activity, for instance in coaching or the provision of various types of services in the consumer sphere, work without complying with the established procedure -- without permission, registration, or payment of taxes. Some do this because they simply do not know the rules which exist, while others violate the rules. [paragraph continues]

At present the number of people registered as engaged in all types of individual labor activity (except agriculture) is just over 100,000. But according to data from various kinds of selective studies there are far more of them.

As you know, the CPSU Central Committee and the government have adopted important decisions on stepping up the struggle against unearned income. In these conditions serious shortcomings in the regulation of individual labor activity not infrequently mean that citizens who receive additional earnings through honest labor are unjustifiably subjected to public censure, and there are cases where their rights are flouted. In some places there is an unjustified lack of uniformity in tackling these matters.

It is becoming increasingly clear that the lack of a single act of union legislation, which would resolve comprehensively, in the light of present-day conditions, all the main questions of individual labor activity, is hampering the development of this important means of satisfying the population's demand for goods and services and making it more difficult to utilize the labor and creative potential of a section of the population. A pressing need has arisen to regulate and improve this whole area.

The draft law which has been submitted for your consideration has been elaborated on the basis of the propositions and instructions of the party congress on the expediency of developing individual labor activity and on the need to ensure that this type of labor is fully compatible with the principles of socialist economic activity. In preparing the draft law, the experience of the fraternal socialist countries was utilized and the wishes and proposals put forward in the press and in working people's letters were carefully studied and taken into account. The draft was discussed widely at more than 160 labor collectives in various republics, krays, and oblasts of the country.

The draft law has received the support of the Supreme Soviet Presidiums and Councils of Ministers of all the union republics. The common opinion was voiced that it is necessary and urgent to regulate individual labor activity and that great economic and social importance is attached to resolving this matter in legislative form.

The draft law defines the objectives of this form of labor activity, the procedure for engaging in it, and the rights and duties of citizens in carrying out this form of activity. The competence of the union republics to regulate individual labor activity is considerably widened.

The draft law is based on the following basic principles:

First, it is stipulated that in regulating individual labor activity the state ensures the full utilization of that activity in society's interests. The development of this activity should not take manpower away from social production, but at the same time it is called upon to help increase the level of employment of the population in socially useful labor.

Second, it is planned to lift all unjustified restrictions on engaging in those forms of individual labor activity which are useful to society and which promote the fuller satisfaction of the population's requirements for goods and services.

Third, the development of individual labor activity is regulated in such a way that income from this activity is in line with the expenditure of citizens' personal labor and the principle of social justice.

Broad rights in issuing permits for individual labor activity and in regulating it are granted to local soviets of people's deputies.

Comrade Deputies! Since you have the draft law before you, there is evidently no need to cover in detail all the provisions it contains. Permit me to dwell only on what is most important.

First, who is permitted to engage in individual labor activity?

It is envisaged that this right will be granted to all citizens who are of age and who are taking part in social production in their free time from their main employment, and to housewives, disabled people, pensioners, and students. Taking account of social requirements in cases provided for by legislation, other citizens not taking part in social production will also be able to engage in individual labor activity.

At the same time persons with a high degree of skill in the manufacture of rare artistic articles may be permitted to teach, on an apprenticeship basis, other citizens who have the desire and vocation to do this.

The state encourages citizens engaged in individual labor activity to enter into contractual relations with state, cooperative, and public enterprises, institutions, and organizations. Moreover these citizens are encouraged to form cooperatives, voluntary societies, and associations. Naturally, in these cases the provisions and rules established for members of the corresponding cooperatives, societies, and fellowships will apply.

Who will issue permits for individual labor activity? It is envisaged that citizens will be able to obtain these permits from the soviet ispolkom for their permanent place of residence, and that includes settlement and rural soviet ispolkoms.

Krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms, councils of ministers of autonomous republics, and also councils of ministers of union republics not subdivided into oblasts are granted the right, taking local and national conditions into account and on the basis of the requirements of the development of production of particular goods and services, to determine the types of individual labor activity for which it is not necessary to obtain a permit. At the same time it is stipulated that decisions on this scores should be made known to the population.

The draft law makes provision for a special article on granting assistance to citizens engaged in individual labor activity. The article states that local soviet ispolkoms, enterprises, institutions, and organizations are to assist these citizens in the acquisition of raw and other materials and other requisites for the pursuit of individual labor activity, and also in the sale of the products they produce, that they may rent them nonresidential premises, and that they are to make the necessary information available. First and foremost this assistance should be granted to citizens who have entered into contractual relations with enterprises, and also to persons with low work capability and in certain other cases.

The USSR Gossnab and its territorial organs and union republic Councils of Ministers are instructed to provide the necessary material and technical resources for citizens engaged in individual labor activity.

Citizens engaged in individual labor activity may be granted credit, in accordance with the established procedure, for the acquisition of raw and other materials and other requisites.

The draft law defines the state's taxation policy with regard to citizens engaged in individual labor activity. Taxes are established in relation to the sums of income received and taking society's interests into account. This will make it possible to offer certain tax advantages to citizens engaged in the production of the goods most needed by the population and in the provision of consumer services. At the same time the prerequisites are created for strengthening the principle of social justice and preventing citizens from receiving an excessively high income from individual types of such activity, not in accordance with their labor contribution.

Alongside the traditional procedures whereby registration certificates can be obtained from financial organs, it is also proposed, as already takes place in a number of socialist countries, to permit citizens to obtain licenses for a number of types of individual activity. This applies first and foremost to those types of activity which involve travel or the pursuit of the occupation other than at the permanent place of residence, and a number of other areas. The specific types of activity in question and the scale of payment for licenses will be determined by union republic councils of ministers. Naturally, citizens who have received a license are not required to obtain a registration certificate or to pay income tax.

In view of the fact that no system of licenses for individual labor activity exists at present, it was deemed expedient to stipulate in the draft law the general principles of payment for licenses. It is laid down that the scale of such payments is determined by union republic councils of ministers on the basis of the average annual income of persons engaged in similar activity in the public sector or carrying out the same work by way of individual labor activity without licenses, taking into account the rates of income tax imposed on the population

In the sections of the draft law which are devoted to various spheres of individual labor activity, the main attention is devoted to the expansion of the permitted types of such activity. Here, along with preserving as permitted activities such traditional types of activity as the sewing of garments and footwear, knitting, embroidery, carpet weaving, the manufacture of furniture, pottery goods, toys and souvenirs, popular arts and crafts, typing, and certain other activities, it is proposed, in the light of existing practice, to substantially add to the lists of various types of individual labor activity with a view to supplying the population more fully with goods and services.

In the sphere of craft and cottage industries, for instance, in view of the growing demand from the population and the extensive spread of gardening associations, it is permitted to manufacture gardening tools.

In the sphere of consumer services to the population the following are included in the list of permitted types of services: the construction and repair of housing, garden huts, and other structures and the provision of equipment and amenities for them; the provision of services to single old people and citizens incapable of work; and hairdressing and cosmetic services.

On the basis of proposals from may working people it is planned to permit citizens to carry out the repair and technical servicing of private cars and other means of transport by way of individual labor activity.

Taking into account proposals put forward by USSR Supreme Soviet deputies, the permitted types of services are to include services on a boarding house basis for tourists, participants in excursions, and other citizens, on the basis of contracts with enterprises, institutions, and organizations.

In the sociocultural sphere it is permitted to give lessons on a coaching basis and to translate texts from foreign languages and languages of the USSR's people. This will make it possible to involve in active and socially useful labor activity many qualified teachers and specialists who have great experience and knowledge, including pensioners, and at the same time it will help to improve their material position.

The services permitted on the basis of individual labor activity include the provision of transport services to citizens by owners of private cars. This is not a new question, and many articles in newspapers and journals have been devoted to discussing it. In some cities, such as Groznyy, for instance, this practice already takes place, but, because of the lack of the necessary legal foundations it has not become widespread. It is now proposed to resolve this question in a positive way.

The draft law specifically means as permitted activities more than 30 of the most widespread crafts and services which may be carried out by way of individual labor activity. However, it must be noted that the lists of permitted types of crafts and services are not exhaustive and that the possibility is envisaged of adding to them locally, if the types in question are not contrary to the legislation of the USSR and the union republics. The list of permitted crafts and services could therefore be expanded in the union and autonomous republics and the krays and oblasts in the light of the population's requirements, local traditions, national peculiarities, and certain other concrete conditions.

For instance, working people have repeatedly raised in the press the question of the expediency of permitting people to engage in the baking of flat cakes [lepeshki] and certain other bakery products, the preparation of sauerkraut, the manufacture of pickles, and so forth, by way of individual labor activity. The draft law does not forbid the union republics and local ispolkoms to resolve these and other necessary questions with regard to various types of individual labor activity, taking into account local conditions, national traditions, and, most importantly, the fuller satisfaction of the population's requirements. Obviously, in this connection citizens engaged in types of individual labor activity must observe the rights and legitimate interests of customers and hygiene and other rules and norms.

In the light of proposals made in the course of discussion of the draft, a number of provisions governing individual labor activity in particular spheres are taken into account.

Thus it is proposed to permit the sale of craft and cottage industry goods in accordance with the established procedure both at the place of manufacture and in other cities and rayons, provided the norms of civil legislation are observed. Practice shows that restricting the sale of such articles to the territory of the oblast or republic where they are produced is not always necessary and in many cases is economically inexpedient, while in other regions the articles are not available and are in demand.

The section devoted to the sociocultural sphere provides that individual labor activity requiring medical, pedagogical, and other special knowledge or involving the teaching of particular professions or skills is permitted to citizens with special trining and, in the cases provided for by the legislation of the USSR and the union republics, with the appropriate education.

The draft law prohibits participation in types of activity which are contrary to society's interests. This applies, for instance, to the manufacture and repair of weapons of any kind, the maufacture of toxic or narcotic substances, the running of gambling establishments, and the organization of games of chance. [paragraph continues]

For obvious reasons, it is also prohibited to engage in particular types of medical practice in accordance with health legislation, to give lessons in subjects and courses which do not form part of the academic plans of teaching establishment, and to engage in certain other types of activity.

As far as individual labor activity in the sphere of agriculture is concerned, the existing procedure for regulating this activity is fully preserved.

Alongside the substantial widening of opportunities for engaging in individual labor activity, citizens' responsibility for the violation of the legislation concerned is increased. It is specified, in particular, that persons violating the established procedure can be banned from engaging in individual labor activity. Individual labor activity with the use of hired labor and with the aim of obtaining unearned income is not permitted.

Provision is made for a precise procedure for the responsibility of citizens engaged in individual labor activity to the state as regards tax commitments. It is stipulated that citizens must register their activity in due time with the financial organs, keep records of all the income received for the activity in question, and submit declarations on the extent of that income. It is laid down that all income received from prohibited individual labor activity and also from engaging in such activity without proper permission is subject to confiscation as state income.

The implementation of the new law's provisions undoubtedly requires great organizational and explanatory work on the part of the union republic councils of ministers, local soviet ispolkoms, ministries and departments, and the mass media. The rights of the citizens engaged in individual labor activity must be guaranteed, and at the same time strict, effective monitoring of the correct implementation of such activity must be established. All this work must be done in an atmosphere of broad openness. Much must be done to ensure that goods and services offered to the population on the basis of individual labor activity are of appropriate quality and promote the development of good taste.

The implementation of all this preparatory work will take some time. It is therefore proposed that the new law come into force from May 1987.

During the discussion of the draft law in the Legislative Proposals Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers, deputies submitted a number of proposals which have mainly been taken into account in the draft submitted for consideration by this session. It is expedient for certain proposals aimed at elaborating individual provisions of the law in detail to be implemented in the course of practical work by the union republics and local soviets, and also by way of application of the new law.

Comrade Deputies! It may be said with confidence that the provisions contained in the draft law will have a positive effect on the provision of a number of important types of goods to the population and improve cultural and consumer services to the population. At the same time favorable conditions will be created for increasing the employment of citizens in labor useful to society.

The provisions of the new law are fully in accordance with the principles of socialist economic activity. It is therefore quite obvious that the measures being adopted do not mark a return, in whatever form, to private entrepreneurial activity, and that the remarks and fabrications of certain bourgeois figures on this score are absolutely groundless.

It must be noted that, first, the main, basic source of satisfaction of Soviet people's growing material and consumer requirements was and is social production. It is state enterprises and the kolkhoz-cooperative sector which at present produce and will in future produce the vast bulk of national income and social product in general. This too is the basis for the satisfaction of the requirements of working people and their families for goods and services.

Second, it is proposed to develop individual labor activity solely on the basis of citizens' personal labor, without manpower hired from outside. Thus any type of private entrepreneurial activity or exploitation of man by man is precluded.

Lastly, as is provided for by the USSR Constitution, the state will continue to regulate individual labor activity, ensuring its utilization in society's interests. The law submitted for your consideration is evidence of this.

Comrade Deputies! The adoption of the law which is submitted for your consideration will undoubtedly be an important factor in the total package of measures being implemented by the Communist Party and the Soviet state in line with the 27th CPSU Congress decisions on increasing the production of goods needed by the people, improving cultural and consumer services to the population, and ultimately improving the working people's living standard. (Applause.)

Dobrynin Speech

PM201413 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 86 First Edition p 5

[Speech by Deputy A.F. Dobrynin, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at 19 November joint session of USSR Supreme Soviet chambers]

[Text] On 17 November the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities held a joint session in connection with the international situation which has been taking shape since the Soviet-American summit meeting in Reykjavik.

In many respects this situation is no longer what it was before the meeting. The struggle for a nuclear-free future has entered a qualitatively new stage and risen to a higher and more active level.

Figuratively speaking, the demand for [spros na] peace has grown as never before. Mankind does not want to live in a home whose ceiling is hung with nuclear swords of Damocles. The debate on the problems of war and peace, the ending of the arms race, and disarmament is broadening everywhere. There is a growing understanding among the world public of the fundamental fact that the dangerous "Star Wars" or SDI program is the main obstacle to a nuclear-free future.

The dangerous situation imperatively demands a new approach to security problems, new thinking in foreign policy, and a new philosophy of international relations.

The dialectics of Reykjavik, as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev put it recently, is as follows: The goal has become closer and more tangible, but the situation has become even more complex and contradictory. Agreements of unprecedented scope have become clearly visible and accessible; but so have the enormous obstacles on this path.

All this complexity and tension of the present situation in the world was taken into account by the Foreign Affairs Commissions when examining the proposal for the USSR Supreme Soviet to adopt an appeal "To the Parliaments and Peoples of the World." (Applause.)

A.F. Dobrynin read aloud the draft of the appeal, which was greeted with applause. On behalf of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commissions he proposed that it be approved.

The USSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the appeal "To the Parliaments and Peoples of the World."

Gostev Concluding Remarks

PM201603 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 3

["Concluding speech by Deputy B.I. Gostev, USSR minister of finance" -- IZVESTIYA headline; delivered at 19 November morning joint session of Soviet of the Union, Soviet of Nationalities]

[Text] Comrade Deputies! The now concluded examination of the 1987 USSR State Budget by the USSR Supreme Soviet has shown that all deputies are unanimous in their appraisal of the new budget. The further increase in its social thrust and also its orientation toward developing work in the national economy to step up the policy of thrift in the use of labor, material, and financial resources and to introduce financial autonomy relations everywhere have met with approval.

The deputies' speeches and the conclusions of the chambers' standing commissions have stressed the need to mobilize in every way possible our reserves for economic growth, set the economy on an intensive path as rapidly as possible, and restructure the forms and methods of economic management. This demonstrates concern to put the acceleration strategy into practice.

The chambers' plan and budget and other standing commissions have submitted proposals to increase the budget revenue by R150 million, including: turnover tax -- R96 million, payments from profits -- R49 million, and other revenue -- R5 million.

Taking into account the petitions by the councils of ministers of union republics, it is proposed to channel these additional resources into the following: the provision of cities, worker settlements, and rural regional centers with facilities -- R 70 million; the capital repair of the premises of public health care establishments -- R 25 million; the capital repair of cultural and educational establishments -- R30 million; and the acquisition of equipment and stock by settlement and rural soviets -- R25 million.

I have been instructed to report that the USSR Council of Ministers considers it expedient to adopt the proposed amendments to certain sources of revenue and types of expenditure in the 1987 USSR State Budget.

In their speeches deputies S.A. Shalayev, F.A. Tabeyev, and V.G. Klyuyev raised the question of clarifying the economic and financial normatives for light industry. It should be noted that when setting the normative for payments into the budget various factors were taken into account and the sector as a whole has been given financial privileges in comparison to the procedure previously in effect. With improvement in the standard of work, light industrial enterprises can further increase the scale of their self-financing. [paragraph continues]

The new economic mechanism is directly oriented toward giving labor collectives a real opportunity to earn the means for their own needs themselves, rather than request additional assistance, as in the past. This is the essence of the current process to restructure sectorial finances.

Separate financial issues were raised by deputies V.I. Kazakov, V.V. Karpov, V.A. Lebedeva, V.Yu. Mamedova, M.A. Pedak, and O. Ye. Cherkeziya.

The USSR Ministry of Finance will carefully examine all issues touched on at this session while discussing the budget and will inform deputies of the measures taken.

Comrade Deputies! Next year's State Budget and financial program have set strenuous targets. Meeting these targets will require great organizational activity on the part of all economic units and labor collectives. The budget proceeds from the fact that financial and economic work at every administrative level must be decisively restructured. Attitudes to finance have to be radically altered in a short space of time and this effective lever for improving production efficiency must be used to the full. (Applause).

Talyzin Concluding Skpeech

PM201633 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 3

["Concluding speech by Deputy N.V. Talyzin, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan" -- IZVESTIYA headline; delivered at 19 November morning joint session of Soviet of the Union, Soviet of Nationalities]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Deputies! You have comprehensively discussed the 1987 State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR. It has been given support and approval in the conclusions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities Plan and Budget and other standing commissions and in deputies' speeches. Specific proposals to resolve a number of socioeconomic tasks and develop certain sectors have been submitted during the process of discussing the plan.

Meeting the strenuous plan targets primarily depends on organizational work and progress made in restructuring at all levels of social production management and above all on how those at local levels set about implementing the plan.

A resolution adopted by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers broadens the rights of republic and local organs in the economic and social development of oblasts, krays, and republics.

The influence of local soviets on increasing consumer goods production, developing the services sphere, and increasing the production of foodstuffs and the procurement of agricultural products is now greatly enhanced.

Soviets have been given great opportunities to actively influence the fulfillment of capital construction plans, coordinate enterprises' activity in seeking out and mobilizing additional reserves, saving material resources, and improving the use of manpower, and to resolve tasks relating to the development of the social and production infrastructure. Basically, all fundamental issues concerning regional socioeconomic development lie within the sphere of the soviets' activity.

Workers in soviet and economic organs at local level must now be active and persistent and they must seek out and bring into play all potential and reserves.

While discussing the plan, deputies raised the issues of increasing material resources. Comrades, the main way to resolve this problem is to make rational use of raw materials, semimanufactures, fuel, and energy. There is no other way. I stress once again that everything depends on our taking a thrifty attitude to these. That is why saving all types of resources is a paramount task.

Work at local level to develop the construction materials base has great significance. The practical experience of Belorussia and the Baltic republics shows how we can improve the supply of construction materials.

One of the most important factors in deepening the production intensification process and implementing the party strategy aimed at speeding up the country's socioeconomic development is to enhance the shift index of equipment in every way possible in the processing sectors of industry. Preparations to transfer associations and enterprises to a multishift system depend primarily on the ministries and departments. Local organs must give a great deal of assistance in this important state task.

As a result of enhancing the shift index, the technical and economic indicators of production activity are sharply improving and considerable means are being released.

In their speeches deputies said that still not every ministry and department is leaving these means at the disposal of production collectives. This is a matter of principle. If there is the possibility to ensure production growth by making better use of the potential available, it must be supported to the utmost. All means released must be used to reconstruct and retool production and resolve social tasks. This is precisely how the issue was formulated at the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum.

Comrade Deputies! While discussing the plan, the USSR Supreme Soviet commissions found a possibility to increase consumer goods production to the tune of R217.8 million. The USSR Council of Ministers has discussed and approved these proposals. The corresponding amplifications will be inserted into the state plan.

Allow me to report that the observations and proposals you have made will be carefully examined and the results communicated to deputies and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Comrade Deputies! The USSR Council of Ministers resolution on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1987 envisages a system of major measures which must be implemented by USSR Council of Ministers permanent organs responsible for the leadership of national economic complexes, by central economic departments and ministries, and the union republic councils of ministers with the aim of unconditionally meeting all of next year's plan targets.

All efforts made by the production collectives of associations, enterprises, construction and transport organizations, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes must be oriented toward consolidating the rates achieved and successfully completing this year's plans and tasks. It is essential to broadly develop the preparation of all production units to ensure the smooth functioning at every work place right from the start of 1987, achieving this on the basis of mobilizing inner reserves and developing the socialist competition of labor collectives to fittingly greet the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The 1987 plan is becoming a program of practical action for all labor collectives. May I express confidence that our country's working people will make every effort in the forthcoming jubilee year to successfully fulfill the plan and implement the party's course aimed at speeding up socioeconomic development. (Applause)

Law on 1987 State Plan

PM201239 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 86 First Edition p 1

["USSR Law on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1987" adopted by USSR Supreme Soviet 19 November 1986]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet resolves:

Article 1. That the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1987 submitted by the USSR Council of Ministers be approved taking into consideration the amendments of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities Plan and Budget Commissions, Industry Commissions, Power Industry Commissions, Transport and Communications Commissions, Construction and Construction Materials Industry Commissions, Agroindustrial Complex Commissions, Science and Technology Commissions, Consumer Goods and Services to the Population Commissions, Housing, Municipal, and City Economy Commissions, Foreign Affairs Commissions, Health Care and Social Security Commissions, Public Education and Culture Commissions, Women's Labor and Life and Mother and Child Protection Commissions, Youth Affairs Commissions, and Nature Conservation and Utilization of Natural Resources Commissions.

Article 2. That the following rates of growth for the basic indicators of the economic and social development of the USSR be established for 1987:

	Growth as a Percentage Of 1986 Plan
Produced National Income	4.1
Industrial output -- total (including:)	4.4
Production of means of production	4.3
Production of consumer goods	4.5
Capital investments in the national economy from all sources of finance	4.6
Volume of freight shipments (consignments) by all forms of transprt	2.5
Labor productivity:	
In industry	4.4
In construction	3.8
In railroad transportration	4.6
Profit from the economic activity of state enterprises and organizations	7.5
Per capita real incomes	2.6
Retail trade turnover in state and cooperative trade (excluding sales of alcoholic drinks)	5.9
Volume of sales of paid services to the population	9.5
Social consumption funds	4.9
Number of children in preschool establishments maintained out of the state budget	3.1
Number of hospital beds	1.6

That measures to increase the people's living standard involving expenditure of R2.8 billion be implemented on a centralized basis in 1987 with a view to the consistent implementation of the social development program adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress and the targets for increasing the people's living standard envisaged by the plan for the 12th 5-Year Plan period. These measures are to include:

Completing the raising of public education workers' wages;

Continuing the phased raising of health care and social welfare workers' wages;

Inaugurating the payment of continuous-service wage increments to workers and employees in southern areas of the Far East, Chita Oblast, the Buryat ASSR, and the Tuva ASSR;

Introducing regional wage coefficients for workers and employees for whom they have not been established in the Urals and in production sectors in northern and eastern areas of the Kazakh SSR;

Increasing the duration of paid leave for caring for a sick child to 14 days;

Increasing for kolkhoz members and their families pensions which were fixed more than 10 years ago at up to R50 per month;

Increasing allowances for people disabled since childhood, introducing free provision of medicines for disabled children up to the age of 16, and introducing a 50-percent discount on the cost of medicines for those in the Group I and II categories of people disabled since childhood;

Increasing the size of grants for research students at VUZ's and scientific research establishments.

That the repayment of internal state loans be continued.

That a total housing area of 126.2 million square meters be built in 1987 out of all sources of finance.

Article 3. That, in the course of implementing the plan targets for 1987, the USSR Council of Ministers, union republic councils of ministers, and USSR Ministries, state committees, and departments:

Implement measures to accelerate the intensification of production and increase the rate of economic growth on the basis of scientific and technical progress, the restructuring of the economy, the utilization of the most rational forms of management, the improvement of labor organization and incentives, and the transformation of resource saving into a decisive source for meeting the growth of the national economy's requirements for raw and other materials, fuel, and electricity;

Continue work on improving the economic machinery and creating an efficient and flexible system of management in sectors of the national economy, making it possible to fully deploy labor collectives' creative potential and make fuller use of the country's production potential. And ensure the further improvement of the standard and efficiency of work of every component of social production, the strengthening of state, plan, and labor discipline, and the widespread development of socialist competition among association, enterprise, and organization labor collectives for the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of plan targets and socialist pledges, and for a fitting greeting to the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Article 4. That soviets of peoples' deputies, guided by the injunctions of the 27th CPSU Congress, make broader use of their powers for mobilizing all reserves for accelerating socioeconomic development and resolving questions concerned with improving the quality, expanding the range, and substantially increasing the production of consumer goods and increasing the volume of paid services for the population.

Article 5. That the USSR Council of Ministers be instructed to examine and adopt corresponding decisions on the proposals and observations spelled out in the findings of the Plan and Budget and other standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities relating to the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1987 and also the proposals and observations made by deputies at the sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers.

A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium
T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Law on 1987 State Budget

PM201529 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 86 First Edition p 1-2

["USSR Law on the USSR State Budget for 1987" adopted 19 November 1986]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet resolves:

Article 1. That the 1987 USSR State Budget submitted by the USSR Council of Ministers be approved taking into consideration the amendments of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities Plan and Budget Commissions, Industry Commissions, Power Industry Commissions, Transport and Communications Commissions, Construction and Construction Materials Industry Commissions, Agro-Industrial Complex Commissions, Science and Technology Commissions, Consumer Goods and Services to the Population Commissions, Housing, Municipal, and City Economy Commissions, Foreign Affairs Commissions, Health Care and Social Security Commissions, Public Education and Culture Commissions, Women's Labor and Life and Mother and Child Protection Commissions, Youth Affairs Commissions, and Nature Conservation and Utilization of Natural Resources Commissions in the sum of R435,682,514,000 in income and the sum of R435,509,914,000 in expenditure, with income exceeding expenditure by R172,600,000.

Article 2. That income from state and cooperative enterprises and organizations -- turnover tax, payments for fixed capital, net residual profit, deductions from profit, income tax, and other income from the socialist economy -- be set in the 1987 USSR State Budget at a total sum of R400,964,715,000.

Article 3. That expenditure on financing the national economy -- further developing heavy industry, the construction industry, the light and food industry, agriculture, transportation, housing and municipal services, and other sectors of the national economy -- be set in the 1987 USSR State Budget at a total sum of R247,379,065,000.

Article 4. That appropriations for sociocultural measures -- for preschool establishments, general educational schools, vocational and technical, secondary specialized, and higher educational establishments, libraries, clubs, theaters, the press, television, radio broadcasting, and other measures relating to education and culture; for hospitals, health centers, sanatoriums, and other health care and physical culture establishments; and for pensions and benefits -- be set in the 1987 USSR State Budget at a total sum of R140,641,911,000, including the sum of R55,089,985,000 in the State Social Insurance Budget.

Article 5. That appropriations for the country's defense be set in the 1987 USSR State Budget at a sum of R20,244,000,000.

Article 6. That appropriations for maintaining organs of state power, organs of state administration, the courts, and the procuracy be set in the 1987 USSR State Budget at a sum of R2,922,221,000.

Article 7. That the union budget for 1987 be approved in the sum of R241,744,136,000 for income and R241,571,536,000 for expenditure, with income exceeding expenditure by R172,600,000.

Article 8. That the 1987 state budgets of the union republics be set at R193,938,378,000 for incomed and expenditure, with the following figures for the union republics:

	Thousand Rubles
RSFSR	105,352,525
Ukrainian SSR	34,247,440
Belorussian SSR	8,217,006
Uzbek SSR	8,901,883
Kazakh SSR	12,249,991
Georgian SSR	3,154,472
Azerbaijan SSR	3,099,827
Lithuanian SSR	3,784,429
Moldavian SSR	2,724,262
Latvian SSR	2,594,936
Kirghiz SSR	2,265,554
Tajik SSR	1,977,219
Armenian SSR	2,065,132
Turkmen SSR	1,638,748
Estonian SSR	1,664,954

Article 9. That the following deductions into union republic state budgets be approved for 1987:

a) From turnover tax: 76.6 percent for the RSFSR, 58.2 percent for the Ukrainian SSR, 64.7 percent for the Belorussian SSR, 100 percent for the Uzbek SSR, 100 percent for the Kazakh SSR, 82.8 percent for the Georgian SSR, 58.7 percent for the Azerbaijan SSR, 100 percent for the Lithuanian SSR, 69.6 percent for the Moldavian SSR, 66.3 percent for the Latvian SSR, 100 percent for the Kirghiz SSR, 100 percent for the Tajik SSR, 76.6 percent for the Armenian SSR, 100 percent for the Turkmen SSR, and 87.5 percent for the Estonian SSR;

b) From income tax from the population: 100 percent for the Uzbek SSR, Kazakh SSR, Lithuanian SSR, Kirghiz SSR, Tajik SSR, and Turkmen SSR.

That the following sums be allocated from the union budget in 1987 to ensure the financing of the measures envisaged by the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1987: R1,786,904,000 to the Uzbek SSR State Budget, R817,841,000 to the Kazakh SSR State Budget, R230,225,000 to the Lithuanian SSR State Budget, R281,930,000 to the Kirghiz SSR State Budget, R244,145,000 to the Tajik SSR State Budget, and R229,757,000 to the Turkmen SSR State Budget.

Article 10. That the USSR Council of Ministers be instructed to examine and adopt corresponding resolutions on the proposals and observations spelled out in the findings of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities Plan and Budget and other standing commissions relating to the USSR State Budget for 1987 and also the proposals and observations made by deputies at the sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium
T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Resolution on 1985 Budget

PM201535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 86 First Edition p 2

["USSR Supreme Soviet Resolution on the Approval of the Report on the Implementation of the USSR State Budget for 1985" adopted 19 November 1986]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet resolves:

To approve the report on the implementation of the USSR State Budget for 1985, in the sum of R390,602,459,000 for income and the sum of R386,469,347,000 for expenditure, with income exceeding expenditure by R4,133,112,000.

A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium
T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Resolution on 1986 Plan

PM201415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 86 First Edition p 1

["USSR Supreme Soviet Resolution on the Progress of the Fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986" adopted 19 November 1986]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet resolves:

1. To take note of the USSR Council of Ministers report on the progress of the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986.

2. To note that the USSR Council of Ministers is taking the necessary measures to fulfill the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986.

3. To instruct the USSR Council of Ministers to examine and adopt corresponding resolutions on the proposals and observations of the Plan and Budget and other standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities and also the proposals and observations made by deputies at the sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers on the question of the progress of the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986.

A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium
T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

13,000 FIRED IN PAST YEAR FOR ABUSING POWER

AU191335 Paris AFP in English 1322 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, Nov 19 (AFP) -- Some 13,000 Soviet economy officials have been fired in the past year for abuse of power and another 100,000 have been found guilty of corruption or doctoring figures, a senior Soviet official told parliament Wednesday.

The chairman of the State Committee for People's Control, Alexey Shkolnikov, provided a litany of shortcomings within the Soviet economy and called for an intensification of the fight against "negative phenomena" undermining economic activity.

The committee headed by Mr Shkolnikov, set up in April 1984, comprises 4,600 cells representing 10 million workers. Among its activities last year was close monitoring of seven regional railway agencies, unearthing forgeries covering seven million tonnes of goods. The figures had been doctored to meet planning targets and "several officials" had been removed as a result, Mr Shkolnikov told deputies on the last day of the Supreme Soviet's winter session.

Mr Shkolnikov criticized the poor quality of industrial goods, singling out the tractor plant in the Ukrainian city of Kharkov, where some 9,000 vehicles, 14 percent of production, had defects. Plants across the country, he added, had produced some 350,000 tonnes of metal and 38,000 kilometers (22,500 miles) of cable without any records being kept, a prime reason for the high number of thefts. Housing also came under attack. In Alma Ata, capital of the central Asian republic of Kazakhstan, 26 housing units had been put into service by a municipal commission despite the fact that they were supplied with neither gas nor electricity. Mr Shkolnikov also pointed to declines in manufacture of children's clothing during the 12th five-year plan (1981-1985) because producers found it unprofitable. Production of household goods last year stood at 37 million units lower than 10 years previously.

In agriculture, a perennial problem in the Soviet economy, losses totalled hundreds of thousands of rubles, due in part to a lack of storage areas for fruit and vegetables. The Soviet Union's chief prosecutor, Alexandr Rekunkov, told parliamentarians that the number of "serious crimes" in the country had declined by a third in the first 10 months of the year.

The Supreme Soviet, whose two houses began their winter sitting on Monday, was to hold its third session on Wednesday afternoon. High on the agenda was examination of a bill on "individual work" governing small family businesses. Deputies on Wednesday also adopted an economic development plan for 1987 making minor adjustments to the draft plan, to increase funds for municipal services, health and education. The budget calls for income of 435.681 billion rubles (635.5 billion dollars) [all figures as received] and expenditure of 435.509 billion rubles (653.2 billion dollars).

MORE NABOKOV WORKS PREPARED FOR PUBLICATION

LD191333 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1215 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, 19 Nov (TASS) -- A volume of works by Vladimir Nabokov (1899-1977) has been prepared for publication by the Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA publishers.

Critic Oleg Mikhaylov, who made the compilation, told a TASS correspondent that Vladimir Nabokov is perhaps the most widely-known Russian-American writer. I believe that he is the only major Russian literary worker whose talent was shaped in a foreign land. Nabokov's creative work is firmly linked with the Russian culture and classical literature. He wrote his principal books in Russian. A lot was also done by Nabokov in order to introduce foreign readers to works by Pushkin, Lermontov and Gogol. His English translations of "Lay of Igor's Host' and Pushkin's "Eugene Onegin" have not been surpassed yet.

Soviet publishing houses, led by the desire to satisfy the grown interest of readers in the creative work of Vladimir Nabokov, Oleg Mikhaylov said, are planning to release a number of his works. Nabokov's verses have already been published. His well-known novel "The Defense of Luzhin" will be published in the December issue of the MOSKVA magazine, and the capital's NOVVY MIR will carry his essay "Nikolay Gogol". The Moscow "Sovremennik" publishers will also release a one-volume compilation of works by Nabokov.

SOCIALIST WRITERS DISCUSS 'HEROES' IN LITERATURE

LD160248 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] An international meeting of writers from socialist countries on the theme, Heroes and Ideals, has ended in Dushanbe. Our correspondent Negma Tochilov reports:

[Tochilov] This is the first time such a representative gathering of young writers has been held in the capital of Tajikistan. Literary figures from Bulgaria, the GDR, Poland, Cuba, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union have been conducting useful discussions on a topical theme. It was noted at the meeting that there is a need for positive heroes to serve as an example for the upbringing of young people. Society's desire to endorse the ideals of justice and good must be depicted in a convincing and interesting way. There is a need for literary heroes who are full of life, who stand up for the sacred cause of peace on earth. The matter of a close link between literature and life is taking on great importance. The participants in the meeting were unanimous that literature today needs socially-active, internationalist positive heroes. The young literary figures from the socialist countries took great interest in familiarizing themselves with the life and achievements of Tajikistan. They held meetings with workers and rural toilers and visited the Nurek GES, one of the largest in Central Asia. It was the common opinion of those who took part in the Dushanbe meeting that close cooperation among young writers from the socialist countries helps them in successfully tackling the many pressing questions connected with creativity.

IZVESTIYA VERSION OF COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DECISIONS

PM211447 Moscow ISVESTIYA in Russian 12 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS "Official Section" report]

[Text] To Improve Bread Quality [subhead]

The USSR Council of Ministers has adopted a decision on measures for improving the quality of bread and pasta products and for increasing the material interest of labor collectives in their production. It is noted in the decision that work in the bread baking industry is still going slowly in improving the quality of bread and bakery products and further improving their range, which evokes just censure from the population. [paragraph continues]

On Material Incentives for Workers of Sociocultural Establishments [subhead]

Not enough attention is given to the development of brand-name and specialized trade in the mentioned products and the demand of the population for small baking products is not being fully met.

The USSR Government has obliged the councils of ministers of union republics and the USSR Ministry of Bread Products, the Central Union of Consumers' Cooperatives, the USSR Ministry of Railways and other ministries and departments with bread baking enterprises to adopt resolute measures for improving the range and raising the quality of bread and pasta products and to fully satisfy the demands of the population in regard to these products. The task has been envisaged of considerably increasing the production of bread from the highest quality flour as well as of bread using milk products, ferment and other preparations, to considerably increase the calorie content and product quality.

To improve the provision to the population of bread and bakery products, measures are being envisaged for the further development of brand-name and specialized trade in these products. With the aim of stimulating the labor of workers in enterprises of the bread baking industry, new wages and salaries are being introduced from 1 January 1987 and additional payment for night work is being fixed at higher rates.

The USSR Ministry of Bread Products, the Tsentrosoyuz, other ministries and departments, and also union republic councils of ministers are instructed to take measures to improve working conditions for bread-baking and pasta industry workers and to expand the construction of apartment blocks, hostels, and preschool establishments for them.

The USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU have adopted a resolution 'On Material Incentives for Workers of Health Care Establishments and Other Sociocultural Establishments in the Charge of Associations, Enterprises, and Organizations.

With a view to enhancing the interest of workers of health care, cultural, physical cultural, sports and other sociocultural establishments in improving services for workers of associations, enterprises, and organizations and creating the necessary conditions for them to successfully fulfill their plans and socialist pledges, the resolution provides for the leaders of these associations, enterprises, and organizations to be granted the right, jointly with trade union committees and with the consent of labor collectives, to use part of the assets of the material incentive fund (Unified Material Incentive Fund) for the material encouragement of workers of sociocultural establishments in the charge of associations, enterprises, and organizations.

The USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems is entrusted with determining, by agreement with the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Finance, and the AUCCTU, the terms for material incentives for workers of the said establishments.

Privileges For Invalids [subhead]

The USSR Council of Ministers has adopted a decision on privileges in the credit sale of durables. In particular, the decision specifies that when durables are sold on credit to invalids of the Fatherland War and to other equivalent invalids, 1 percent of the sum given on credit goes to the trading enterprises, instead of the 2 or 3 percent which is the generally established rule, irrespective of the price of the goods. Such invalids will receive goods acquired on credit up to R1000 without having to pay part of the cost of these goods -- that is, without a down payment.

In accordance with a decision by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, the following permanently operating bodies of the USSR Government have been set up:

USSR Council of Ministers' bureau for social development (chairman of the bureau: Geydar Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers);

USSR Council of Ministers' bureau for machine building (chairman of the bureau: Ivan Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers);

USSR Council of Ministers' bureau for the fuel and energy complex (chairman of the bureau: Boris Shcherbina, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers);

USSR Council of Ministers' state foreign economic commission (chairman of the commission: Vladimir Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers).

VOROTNIKOV, LIGACHEV ATTEND FESTIVE SOIRES

LD202200 Mowcow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 20 Nov 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpt] A festive soiree dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the USSR State Academic Symphony Orchestra, which has been awarded the Order of the Labor Red Banner, was held in the Moscow conservatory grand hall today. The soiree was attended by comrades Vorotnikov, Ligachev, representatives of party, local soviet and public organizations, and cultural personalities.

The soiree was opened by Tikhon Khrennikov, first secretary of the USSR Union of Composers board. On behalf of the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the RSFSR Council of Minister Comrade Vorotnikov congratulated the collective on the jubilee and on the lofty state award. Comrade Vorotnikov read out the decree on awarding the orchestra the Order of the Labor Red Banner, and fastened the award to the orchestra's banner. [passage omitted] [Video shows Ligachev in a box watching proceedings, behind lady seated in front row of box; Vorotnikov on stage with Krennikov and orchestra, reads out message from text, pins order to banner]

BRIEFS

MOSCOW CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM -- The Moscow City Council has approved a large-scale construction program for the current 5 years -- that is, up to the year 1990. In the next 5 years the city will build 283,000 modern apartments, mainly at the expense of the government and it will eliminate the shortage of preschool childcare centres. [Excerpts] [Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 10 Nov 86 LD]

MURAKHOVSKIY OPENS AGRICULTURE EXHIBITION

LD161531 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Excerpts] The country's main exhibition today welcomed in festive spirit the participants in the festival devoted to the day of workers in agriculture and the agro-industrial complex processing industry. The visitors laid flowers at the Vladimir Ilich Lenin monument and had their photographs taken by the all-union board of honor at the USSR National Economic Achievements Exhibition.

An important event was the opening of an interindustry exhibition entitled "Ways to Enhance the Stability of Agriculture," at which about 1,000 exhibits are on display. [passage omitted] The exhibition was opened by Comrade Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 15-18 NOV REPORTED

LD190450 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 15-18 November. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

15 November

The highest rice yields in Uzbekistan have been obtained by the farms in Tashkent Oblast. An average yield of 60 quintals of grain per hectare has been obtained. However, much less rice has been delivered this year than last year throughout the republic as a whole. The state farms of the Kara-Kalpak ASSR are mainly to blame for this; they have only achieved an average yield of 32 quintals per irrigated hectare. (0130)

16 November

The results for the first 10 months of the 12th 5-Year Plan of the competition between branch workers of the agricultural and processing branches of the agro-industrial complex on their professional holiday. As envisaged, the rate of increase in agricultural production is almost double the level of the average annual tasks for the 5-year plan. The gross harvest of grain will be around 210 million metric tons -- almost 30 million metric tons more than the average annual volume of grain production in the last 5-year plan. Country workers justly link the changes with the restructuring, the assimilation of economical methods of management, and the development of collective contracting and financial autonomy. (1900)

17 November

No fileworthy reports monitored

18 November

The Bolshoy Canal in the Dzhety-Oguzskiy rayon of Kirghizia was commissioned today. It will irrigate more than 700 hectares of land in the Kommunizm collective farm. It is now planned to carry out moisture accumulation on more than 500,000 hectares of land in the republic. (1400)

COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LAUNCHED 18 NOV

LD191247 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1210 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, 19 Nov (TASS) -- In accordance with the program of the further development of systems of communications and television broadcasting with the use of artificial earth satellites, another Gorizont communications satellite was launched in the Soviet Union on 18 November 1986. The satellite was put into a near-stationary circular orbit with the following initial parameters:

-- distance from the earth's surface: 35,824 km;
-- period of revolution around the earth: 23 hours 57 minutes;
-- orbital inclination: 1.4 degrees.

The apparatus aboard the Gorizont satellite is working normally. The command and measuring complex is controlling the satellite. Operation of the communications and television apparatus of the satellite will be carried out in accordance with the program.

Cosmos 1793 Launched 20 Nov

LD211014 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 21 TASS -- An artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1793, was launched in the Soviet Union on November 20, 1986.

The satellite is carrying scientific equipment intended for further space studies.

The satellite was put into an orbit with the following parameters:

Initial period of revolution -- 11 hours 49 minutes
Maximum distance from the earth -- 39,323 km
Minimum distance from the earth -- 611 km
Inclination of the orbit -- 63 degrees.
The equipment on board the satellite is functioning normally.

NEW SPACE PROJECT FOR ASTEROID STUDY NOTED

OW201010 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] The Soviet Union has started to draw up another space project for launching a space probe to an asteroid and a (?large planet). This asteroid is located in the asteroid belt between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. A detector will be dropped on the (?large planet).

LAUNC OF ANOTHER SPACE STATION TO MARS PLANNED

OW201054 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] The Moscow space research institute has begun to experiment with the equipment for use on the automated space station to be launched to Mars and its satellites in 1988. This station will make detailed study of air and soil on Mars and transmit the entire picture of Phobos to Earth. The Soviet Union has launched seven automated space stations to Mars. Participating in this new space project are socialist countries, Austria, France, and West Germany.

MISSILE TROOPS, ARTILLERY DAY CELEBRATED

PM201029 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Nov 86 First Edition p 1

["USSR Defense Minister Order of the Day No. 257" dated 19 November in Moscow]

[Text] Comrade soldiers, sailors, sergeants, and petty officers!

Comrade warrant officers and ensigns!
Comrade officers, generals and admirals!
Comrade workers, engineers, and technicians of the defense industry!
Comrade veterans of the missile troops and artillery!

Today our country and its armed forces celebrate Missile Troops and Artillery Day. The motherland lauds the martial achievements and deeds of its frontline troops, pays due respect to our present generation of missilemen and artillerymen, and notes the services of defense industry workers -- the creators of first-class missile and artillery equipment. Soviet people and Army and Navy servicemen greet this festive occasion at a time of nationwide struggle to carry out the historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, which are aimed at speeding up the country's socioeconomic development and restructuring all spheres of life in our society. Fervently approving of the Communist Party's general line and its foreign and domestic policy, the Soviet people and their armed defenders express their unswerving will and resolve to implement the party's immense plans and persistently strengthen the motherland's economic and defense might.

Standing in single combat formation with the servicemen of other branches of the USSR Armed Forces and categories of other troops, missilemen and artillerymen reliably mount guard over the Soviet people's creative labor and socialism's gains. In the current difficult international situation, where the Washington administration, heedless of the Soviet Union's peace initiatives, is seeking to achieve military superiority over the USSR, missilemen and artillerymen are deeply aware of their historic responsibility for the fate of socialism and world peace, and maintain with honor the glory of older generations of defenders of the motherland. They vigilantly discharge their combat duty, persistently improve their combat training, and are always in a state of high readiness to decisively rout any aggressor.

Closely united around around the Communist Party, missilemen and artillerymen are greeting their holiday with new achievements in combat and political training and are preparing to mark in worthy fashion the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

I greet and congratulate you on your holiday -- Missile Troops and Artillery Day!

I wish the personnel of the missile troops and artillery further successes in improving military skills, enhancing vigilance and combat readiness, and strengthening military discipline, organization, and order.

I wish defense industry workers great achievements in creating modern missile and artillery equipment.

I express the wish that veterans of the missile troops and artillery remain among the ranks of active fighters for communism and play a productive part in the military and patriotic education of young people and in their preparation for military service in the USSR Armed Forces.

To mark Missile Troops and Artillery Day I order that:

Today, 19 November, at 2100 hours local time a festive firework display be held in the hero-city of Moscow -- the capital of our motherland -- in the hero-cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch, Tula, Smolensk, Murmansk, and in the hero-fortress of Brest.

Long live our great motherland -- the Union of Soviet Socialist republics!

Long live the heroic Soviet Armed Forces and their valiant missile troops and artillery!

Glory to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union -- inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR Defense Miniter.

Address by Maj Gen Kuznetsov

LD182144 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Address by Major General Ivan Grigoryevich Kuznetsov, deputy commander for political affairs of missile troops and artillery, on Missile Troops and Artillery Day -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] This red letter day is especially precious for every Soviet citizen. It reminds us of the tough historic events of 19 November 1942. [passage omitted] The Soviet people remember the lessons of history well. The security of the country is a sacred matter for us, as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has stressed. Our unilateral moratorium is not a sign of weakness nor is it unilateral disarmament. The patience of the Soviet people is great but not endless. If necessary the Soviet Union will find a convincing reply to any challenge.

Missile troops and the land force artillery contribute honorably to the security of our homeland and that of our friends and allies. On the basis of the latest achievements of science and technology, they are equipped with highly effective and reliable missile complexes and with first class artillery systems of various types. Being in possession of ammunition of great strength, being highly maneuverable, having at its disposal the contemporary means of reconnaissance, fire control, and automation in communications, the missile troops and artillery are the main fire force of land forces. They are able in a short time, in any weather conditions, any time of year, any time of day to strike powerful and precise blows on the important targets of the enemy, to ensure the successful performance of their troops, units, and sections in all types of combat. [passage omitted]